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ORIGIN OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE WAS DISCUSSED

German Have Two Contradictory Sets Of Literature.

EUROPE AND THE WAR

Second of Dr. C. W. Colby's Lectures Is Delivered At The Royal Victoria College.

Prefaced by a few remarks in exposure of the dual literature which has been turned out by Germany since the war commenced, Dr. C. W. Colby yesterday afternoon lectured at the Royal Victoria College on the "Raison d'Etre" of the Triple Entente, this being the second in the course of extension lectures which are being delivered on "Europe at War." That the Germans have one set of literature for neutrals and another for home consumption is evident, said the lecturer, who pointed to their behavior during the present war. When the German army was suffering heavy reverses, the statement for neutrals was that the war was thrust upon them, that they were fighting purely for defence. At the same time the statement for the German people themselves was that the war was of their own making and was going on favourably.

Taking up the main features of the diplomatic relationships in Europe, which culminated in the formation of the Triple Entente, Dr. Colby reviewed briefly the results of the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine. It was Bismarck's colossal mistake that he was a party to the annexation of this territory, he said, an error in judgment which stands out very conspicuously in the steps leading to the Prussian downfall which now seems imminent. Bismarck's theory was that France was in any case irreconcilable and that the taking of Strassburg and Metz would cement Germany's power and secure her safety against French aggression. To further strengthen his position, Bismarck cast about for means of preserving, through diplomacy, what had been taken through the sword. Without the neutrality of Russia in the late war it would have been impossible for Germany to have overthrown France, while Austria was under obligations to Bismarck for his lenient treatment in 1866. Hence in 1871 conditions were favorable to the execution of Bismarck's plan of a league of the Three Emperors. At a conference at Berlin in September, 1872, this league of Germany, Austria and Russia was formed against the revolutionary forces of the world, and particularly to isolate France and to render her powerless. Between 1871 and 1875 the league meant much to Europe. It resulted in form the Holy Alliance of 1815.

When it came to the question of domination in southeast Europe, the tie by which Austria was bound to Russia by the League of the Three Emperors proved weak and herein lay the reason for the failure of the league broke down, the immediate occasion being Austria and Russia in the Balkans and at Salonika, the league broke down, the immediate occasion of the collapse being the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.

BISMARCK'S DIPLOMACY.

Russia and Austria were bound to clash, and Bismarck felt that he had to choose a side in the negotiations which ensued. At a conference in Berlin, Bismarck allied himself with England and Austria. Russia, thereupon gave up her policy of a greater Bulgaria. It now became necessary for Bismarck to form a different combination. In 1879 a treaty was entered into by Germany and Austria giving a reciprocal pledge regarding co-operation in the event of aggression by either France or Russia. Three years later the league was enlarged by the inclusion of Italy. This league was purely a defensive one.

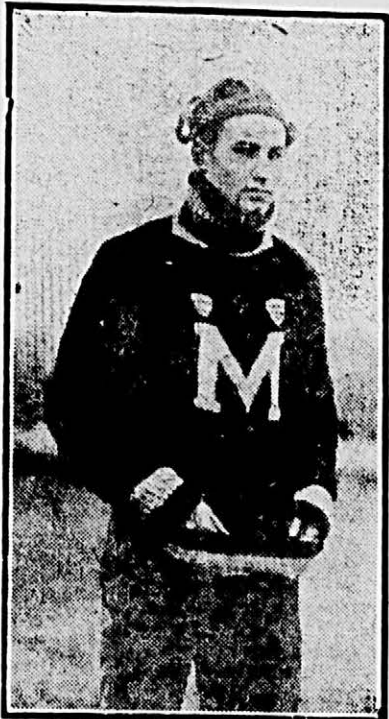
Between 1879 and 1890 Bismarck exerted very clever diplomacy in keeping France and Russia apart. In this he was assisted by the assassination of Czar Nicholas II, and by the apparent instability of the third French Republic. Alexander, the successor to Nicholas, was unwilling to ally himself with so weak a nation. A secret treaty entered into in 1894 between Germany and Russia led to the dismissal of Bismarck.

When Wilhelm II. ascended the throne he possessed advantages in Anglo-Russian enmity and Anglo-French rivalry in Egypt. This diplomatic antagonism was as much strength to Germany as was the Triple Alliance, said the lecturer.

In 1891 Russia and France finally reached an understanding regarding joint action for defensive purposes. This alliance was of great advantage to France, for at that time she was without a friend in Europe. The year 1894 was an important year in the development of the situation. In that year Alexander III. was succeeded by Nicholas II. and in the same year war broke out between China and Japan, revealing for the first time the potentialities of Japan. To check Japan in their ambitions on the Chinese mainland, Germany and Russia, in the spring of 1895, came together, and made a special agreement to oust her from the possessions which she had acquired. France also entered this league to stand by her ally, Russia. Besides taking away Japan's possessions, the league acted in the East against England's trade.

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MARRIED DURING SUMMER



LIEUT. GEORGE LAING.

The great McGill centre half, who was married during the summer. Laing, after being graduated in Medicine, '15, left as a sergeant in No. 3 (McGill) General Hospital, and in England was transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps, with which he has since been serving.

CAPTAIN R. M. FAIR KILLED IN ACTION

Sci. '15 Student Was With Trench Mortar Group Of Second Division.

Official word has been received by Mrs. Fair, 4 Sandford Avenue, Toronto, of the death in action of her eldest son, Captain Robert McCamus Fair, Sci. '15, officer in command of the trench mortar group of a Montreal infantry battalion of the Second Canadian Division. Capt. Fair was killed in action on September 22.

No official word has yet been received, but a letter from his colonel tells how Capt. Fair met his death. The Canadians had just completed their successful attack on Courcellette, and Capt. Fair was going through the captured town, when he was struck by the fragment of a shell. This caused him to expose himself, and he was shot and instantly killed by a sniper. The colonel greatly regretted his loss and said that he had been complimented many times by the G.O.C. for very efficient work.

Capt. Fair was born at Millbrook, Ont., in 1893. He was educated at the Peterboro, Ont., Collegiate Institute, and on matriculating into McGill won the Grand Trunk scholarship.

Capt. Fair had taken two and a half years' work in the Mechanical Engineering course when he enlisted as a lieutenant in the battalion then being formed in Montreal under Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn. Previously Capt. Fair had been a member of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., being a sergeant in "B" Company. His platoon sergeant, Sergt. R. B. Abbott-Smith, is now in Macedonia with the British as a lieutenant, and his company officer commanding is now Capt. J. C. Kemp, of the 60th Battalion.

Capt. Fair reached the trenches in November, 1915. Later he was transferred to the trench mortar battery of his unit, and two months ago was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of his battery.

PT. T. CROSTHWAITE.

For the second time within four months, Pte. T. Crosthwaite, past student, serving with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been wounded. Yesterday's noon casualty list contains his name. Pte. Crosthwaite's home is at 58 Fairholt Avenue, Hamilton. He was first wounded in the fighting about Ypres in June.

LEAGUE IS DISBANDED.

A general committee meeting of the Mount Royal Ladies' Basketball League (Junior and Senior sections), held in the Royal Victoria College on Tuesday, October 10th, was unanimously decided to drop the League games for the present season. The meeting at the same time passed a resolution strongly to recommend the re-organization of the League in the Fall of 1917. Miss Cartwright, Physical Director of the Royal Victoria College, was asked to call a meeting of all those in Montreal who coach Basketball for girls and women in order to revise and discuss the rules.

R. V. C. '20 ELECTIONS.

R. V. C. '20 held its first class meeting for the session 1916-1917 in the Common Room yesterday, the business of the meeting being the election of officers for the year. Miss Marjorie Spier presided.

The following officers were elected: President—Miss Eva Ross. Vice-President—Miss Helen Nichol. Secretary—Miss Jean Robson. Rep. Vice-President—Miss Queenie Savage. Rep. for Societe Francaise—Miss Rebecca Contant.

FOOTBALL EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Rugby Football Club Executive will be held to-day at 5 p.m. in the Union. Important business will be discussed.

WESLEYAN MEN WRITING MANY LETTERS HOME

Many Are With 9th Ambulance At The Front.

LIGHT LOSSES IN AMBULANCE.

Only One Officer and One Private in Casualties says A. Tucker.

Principal Smyth, of the Wesleyan College, is the recipient of an interesting letter from Corp. W. Topping, a former student at the Wesleyan and now at the front with the 9th Field Ambulance.

"Your circular letter of May 10th reached me to-day. As the best appreciation of a letter is an early reply, I answer at once. I think your idea is a splendid one, and will see that each Wesleyan member of the unit has a peep at the latest from our General Headquarters.

First of all let me congratulate Wesleyan on the latest addition to her staff. If I were not on active service at a time when prophets are at a discount, I should predict a very brilliant future for a young man named Pounder.

All the boys are happy and well. Norman is in the Puck Stores looking after the kits of the men who pass through. Hawley and Parkes are on various billets. At present, I believe, one is "dressing," and the other, one of the "hosts," who serve our meals so daintily at the local theatre where we—shall I say dine. By the way, do you know what took my fancy most in the calendar you sent me? It was the cut of "The Dining Room." One misses eating daintily, perhaps, more than anything; but our quarters here are splendid. Armstrong is attached to the Y.M.C.A. just at present, as is also Sergt. Graves. The latter seems to enjoy the shell area very well, as he has taken over the advanced post of the Y.M.C.A.

Armstrong may soon take over, a post where his predecessor was killed, but a different dug-out in the same area is now being used. I myself am sitting on a soap box writing on a No. 2 chest. There is a large box of salted peanuts and marshmallows six inches away. My sister sent them. Beneath my tablet are two Colliers' Weeklies, and a Saturday Evening Post, with a very pretty girl on the cover. Boxes of all descriptions and sizes are scattered about the room (I suppose I should have said piled neatly against the walls, for so they are).

The door of this small building has a lock, and my task for a few days is to get everything that belongs to our section inside the door, then turn the lock, and grip the key for dear life. Am very glad that Major Williams is not about, as he might entice the whole equipment off to the trenches. I am pleased to see all the splendid social legislation that is being put through in Canada. It looks as if the soul of the Empire was going to be great enough to win the war. I was indeed proud of the list of students from the Montreal Theological College who are doing their full share.

WITH NO. 9 AMBULANCE.

The following letter from A. Tucker, a former Wesleyan student, deals with the routine life and a few of the adventures of the men of the 9th Ambulance, with which he is stationed at the front:

"These are days when letters have their maximum value—they link us to home and friends. Twelve o'clock, our mail is distributed. Every boy waits for the call of their names, a message from across the sea makes a world of difference. We remember with pleasure the Canada we have left behind; we are happy to know that Canada remembers us. We have many tokens of this from known and unknown friends. . . . I am now making arrangements for my Christmas dinner to be sent to Belgium, perhaps France, and possibly even to Germany. Kitchener knew what he was talking about when he said 'Three years.' The ninth is now completing its fourth month on active service, and we have had new and exciting experiences. The early days of June were the most trying we have yet experienced, as well as the most dangerous. It may be that we shall find ourselves in similar positions many times during the summer months, but I make no apology for saying that we have tasted war, and we have no desire to drink deep. The press has given you a description of the battle, I know, and some of the other boys have written you since, so I am presuming that you already have a history of those never-to-be-forgotten days. As a unit, we have been fortunate. We have suffered the loss of an officer and a private. The tragic part of their loss was that they were both on special duty with a battalion when they met their fate. Some have fallen sick and a few have been shell-shocked, but our losses are slight. It seems miraculous how men can escape these legions of shells. Very few are wounded as the result of rifle bullets. Gas has done nothing to assist the enemy in this section, as far as I can gather from the wounded that pass through our hands. Tear gas aggravates the eyes, and this we have

(Continued on Page 3.)

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COLLEGE SPIRIT.

The what and why of College Spirit are the two things about it which appear unanswerable to the one who considers this seemingly simple phrase. It is easy enough for a College Man to understand it every time he watches the team representing his Alma Mater struggling with some other team for supremacy on the campus or on the ice. He bristles with it at the mere insinuation that the standard of his college is not as high as that of some other. But were you to ask him for the why or wherefore, he would in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred answer that he didn't know. Possibly he might say "Because I love my college." Is that a satisfactory answer? I hardly think so. What is it he loves?—His college. Very well, what is that? The name of the place? The fellows? The faculty? No; just the college itself. He couldn't tell you what it is, for he does not know himself, but he is perfectly willing to go on the "grid-iron" or the ice, and fight until he drops, running the risk of being maimed for life, or he is equally willing to spend weeks, even months, studying away, all by himself in his lonely room, that he may be able to do credit on the debating platform to the college he loves so dearly.

Some people may say: "Well, as far as athletics go, he plays for the mere love of the game itself." But I think you will find on inquiry, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the college athletes do not play for the mere love of the game. If you ask almost any of them, if they play because they are fond of it, they will answer: "No, I wouldn't play at all if it were not for the college."

College Spirit, then, is that strange feeling which is immanent in every true college man and which impels and incites him to the highest and noblest deeds. The words with which one seeks to explain it seems to elude one altogether. They may be "on the point of one's tongue," but just as they are about to be spoken or written, they suddenly pass away. In fact it completely baffles description. And yet it is, beyond a doubt, the strongest motive force in a college man's life.

Some of the men who come to college are full of the spirit before they are half through their Freshman year. Some, on the other hand, do not begin to know what it is until away on in the latter part of their Junior year, or even perhaps till their Senior year. To this latter class belong the fellows who come to college with only one idea in their head, namely, to study,—to study their classes and nothing more. They do not want to have anything to do with college life, and in this way they miss the best part of their education. Frequently here at McGill, we have had instances like this, and some of us here have heard these very men get up at Senior Supper and say that they would willingly give half of their marks in classes for a little bit of a record in athletics. Others say that they wish they had taken a more active part in the social life. Now I am not depreciating the student at all for it is far, far from my thoughts to do anything of the kind, for I admire the man who does good work in his classes as well as anybody does. But the man who does nothing but that is not the kind of man that McGill wants, at any rate. Our Alma Mater wants to turn out the very best men in the country, and if she is to do this, the men must be "all-round" men. These are the men who will reflect credit on their Alma Mater. The men who have taken broad views at college, will take broad views in after life.

Some people say, "Nonsense! This is an age of specialization when a man must concentrate his mind on a certain narrow path if he is to succeed." Well, that is true if your idea of success in life is limited to high attainment in one direction and one direction only. But it is just through this all too prevalent idea, that the respect and admiration for culture is gradually dying out. In the mad rush for wealth and fame the studies of such subjects as Ancient History, Philosophy, and the Classics are being neglected and relegated to the background. If this thing is carried to its ultimate end, it means that man will eventually become the equivalent of a mere machine, capable of doing one thing, or series of things and that only. The greatest advantage that a college education can have, and the end which it attempts to realize, is to broaden the mind. When this result has been accomplished, then, and not until then, is it time to turn our attention to specializing.

The man who, during his course, has been full of College Spirit, is much more likely, when his student days are past and he has become a man of the world, to take a deeper interest in the government of his country and all other, and all other things in which a good citizen should take an active part.

A man imbued with true College Spirit does not cease working for the welfare of his college when he graduates. Rather his sphere of labour enlarges. He must keep in mind that the people about him are watching him, criticizing him and forming their ideas of his Alma Mater to a large extent by the kind of life he lives and the success which he attains. If he is anywhere within reasonable distance of his University he will keep on the look-out for men who intend studying for a profession and do all in his power to persuade them to enter his particular college in preference to any other. He will also keep in touch with the college life as much as possible by keeping up his connection with the different societies and by becoming an active member of the Graduates' Society.

A man should hold the honour of his Alma Mater as high as he holds his own. He should endeavour to keep her reputation as pure and unsullied as his own. True College Spirit should give a man this feeling. "Play to win; but lose honourably rather than win dishonourably" should be the motto of every college man.

College Spirit,—love of one's Alma Mater are the things that should inspire a man to the noblest deeds. So let us foster what we have of this strange indescribable something, which we term 'College Spirit,' and use it to the best possible advantage so that ten or twenty years from now if we happen to hear the old familiar strains of "Hail Alma Mater," the same thrill will run through us that has so often run through us in our under-graduate days, and we shall feel that we have done something at least that will reflect credit on Old McGill.

SALONIKA.

Salonika, which has figured so prominently, for some time past, in the news of the day, is one of the old cities of the world. Before Salonika there was Thessalonika, the Thessalonika of St. Paul, and before Thessalonika there was Therna. The site, in fact, at the head of the gulf of Salonika, on the great bay whose southern edge is formed by the Calamarian heights, is too obviously one for a seaport not to have early found settlers. The actual founder of Thessalonika was Cassander, who, about the year 315 B. C., began the building of a city on the present site, and called it after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great.

It was, however, in Roman times that the city reached the zenith of its greatness. It lay on the main line of the communication between Rome and the east, and as the empire was extended it steadily increased in importance, both as a great military and a great commercial station. The Via Ignatia of the Romans still traverses the city from east to west, between the Vardar Gate and the Calamarian Gate, and is still spanned by the Arch of Constantine, with its ancient beryl and sculptured marble. Then, scattered here and there throughout the town, are Roman remains, Roman inscriptions, Roman statues and the remains of a white marble portico, which tradition declares to be the entrance to the one-time famous and notorious hippodrome. The Aya Sofia, too, the great dome of which is such a landmark in the city, is of Roman origin, and was probably built in the sixth century by Justinian's famous architect, Anthemius.

Like most cities and regions in that part of the world, during the centuries of Rome's decline, Salonika had a tumultuous history. During the great iconoclastic struggles it stood solidly in defence of images, and suffered many things in consequence. In the seventh century the Macedonian Slavs sought, always however in vain, to capture the city, and came against it again and again. In the ninth century the attempt was made, on the part of the emperors, to divert all Bulgarian trade to Salonika, which caused the great invasion of Simeon of Bulgaria. Then, a century later, came the city's most grievous trial, when the Saracens of Cyrenalca came against it, took it by storm, wrought havoc amongst its public buildings, and carried off some 22,000 of the people into slavery. And so it was always. Its moment of greatest distinction were always connected with some such event. After the Saracens came the Norsemen from Sicily, besieging and capturing and sacking with bitterness on all and sundry.

During the last centuries of the decay of the empire, Salonika shared in the trouble brought about by the corruption then so prevalent everywhere. In 1204 Baldwin, the conqueror of Constantinople, conferred the "Kingdom of Salonika" on Boniface the Marquis of Montferrat. Twenty years later came the despot of Epirus, and after him the new kingdom, and had himself crowned king by the patriarch of Macedonia Bulgaria. Then, of course, there had to be the effort to win back what was lost, with the inevitable result that the claimants to the crown of Salonika multiplied. Finally the scramble became so open and unashamed that, in 1266, we find the house of Burgundy receiving a grant of the titular kingdom from Baldwin II, when he was titular Emperor, and some sixty years later it was sold by Eudes IV, to Philip of Tarantum, titular Emperor of Romania.

When the Turks, under Murad II, finally appeared before the city, the Venetians had for some time been in possession. The inhabitants made a desperate resistance against Murad's host, but to no purpose, and on May 1st, 1430, the city fell, and there set in that long era of Turkish rule which was finally ended only some three years ago, when, on the 9th of November, 1913, Hassan Tahsin, and 29,000 men surrendered to Prince Constantine of Greece. It was on the next day that the Bulgarian commander, General Todorov, arrived before the city, and sent his famous message to the King of Bulgaria that henceforth Salonika was "under Your Majesty's scepter." True to history, almost to the last, the overlordship of Salonika was to be in dispute. The "uncertainty" ended only eight months, and was then ended only by force of arms. To-day Salonika is, of course, a Greek city; but the French and British are in possession. For the time being, at any rate, Salonika has once again changed owners.

BANQUETS AT U. OF W.

The question of discontinuing the football and newspaper banquets at the University of Washington is now being considered by the board of control, to which it was referred by the athletic and Washington Daily boards. Last year the faculty committee made an investigation and the resulting report recommended the exclusion of them. In the budget the affair was referred to the respective committees. "I doubt if the banquets will be abolished," said Graduate Manager Young. "The custom is well rooted in the college life, and sentiment will probably be against such a move."

"However, another interesting angle of the situation arises this year in connection with the football banquet. It has been always called the championship banquet, due to its origin eight years ago, when Dolbe first produced a championship team. Every year since, the University of Washington has maintained the same title. But this year there is a big possibility that our football team will not win the title, with as few veterans available as there are, and the opposing teams being of a stronger calibre. In case that the board of control decides that the banquet will be a celebration of football championship, the matter will automatically rest upon the season's results."

Mr. Younger said that custom had made the banquet an institution of college life, and that the banquet might be regarded simply as the climax and rounding up of the football year, and as such be voted as permanent by the board.

The Daily Banquet has always been given in the spring as a reward to those who have served on the paper for the school year. At that time the winners of The Daily Banquet have always been announced as commemorative of three years' faithful service on The Daily.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
Drills start, C.O.T.C.—7:45 p.m., sharp, McGill Campus.
Founder's Day Address, 5 p.m., at R.V.C.
Football Executive meeting at the Union, 5 p.m.

To-morrow.
First Meeting of McGill Medical Society.
12 a.m.—Arts '17 Class Meeting.
1 p.m.—R.V.C. '19 Meeting.
1 p.m.—Arts '18 Meeting.
5 p.m.—McGill Students' Orchestra, Strathcona Hall.
5 p.m.—Science '20 Class Meeting, Engineering Building.

Coming.
Oct. 14—Freshman-Sophomore sports on McGill Stadium.
Oct. 15—Meeting of Maccabean Circle.
Oct. 18—Meeting of Students' Society, 10 a.m., at the Union.
Oct. 20—University Field Day and Sports at McGill Stadium.

NO SWIMMING POOL.
Harvard will be without a swimming pool for some time to come, according to a decision of the committee recently. It was planned to have a new pool in the Harvard Union at a cost of \$16,000, of which \$10,000 already had been raised by subscription for the gymnasium project which failed. The remainder was to have been raised by subscription among the undergraduates and alumni.
It has been discovered that the cost of the proposed pool will be at least \$10,000 in excess of the committee's calculations, and it is decided to drop the plan rather than to raise so much more money. The \$10,000 fund will be kept for the new gymnasium.

FOSTER ON CO-OPERATION.
There was that about the speech delivered recently by Sir G. E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the House of Commons at Manchester, which was particularly welcome at the present time. Sir George's speech amounted to an earnest plea for a fuller and more enlightened co-operation throughout the British Empire after the war; but he was careful to insist that such co-operation would only be possible if the lessons of the past two years were learned and acted on. It was his most earnest wish, he said, and he believed it was theirs, that when the war was over, less partisanship should be shown in all the units of the Empire. One of the lessons of the war would be to teach them a better valuation of what was really good and what was trivial. Whilst they had their differences, it was well to remember that certain things were higher than certain other things.

Sir George then went on to urge that the first thing to be done was to try and understand the great changes that had taken place within the last two years. Unless they did that first, he said, they would miss the whole viewpoint and standing ground. They had changed in their individual characters and ideals, in their thoughts and methods of action; they were better and truer men and women than when the war began in August, 1914. Many prejudices had been burned out by the heat of war, and much ignorance had been dispersed by the light shed on things during its continuance. Sir George Foster did not, of course, neglect the consideration of the great economic questions involved for the Empire in the settlement after the war; but he rightly recognized that the just consideration of these questions would be greatly facilitated, and indeed only thus rendered possible, if foremost place were given to the larger lessons of the past two years. There are few questions, indeed, that will be taken up at the point where they were "suspended" two years ago. Many of them have already been settled in ways quite other than those anticipated; many more never were questions, and will be so seen; still others will, no doubt, with one consent, be taken up on entirely new bases, and everything in the pigeonhole attaching to them will be scrapped save the name. An increasing number of public men, in all countries, are coming to recognize that any attempt to reconstruct the future on the orthodox lines of the past is foredoomed to failure.

PRESENTATION AT DARTMOUTH.
HANOVER, N.H.—Before the entire Dartmouth undergraduate body crowded on the wide lawn of "Dart-holme," C. A. Puddith, '16, president of Paleophiles, presented Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fox Nichols with a handsome silver service as the gift of the undergraduates to their retiring president during the annual "wet-down" ceremonies recently.

The traditional observance which is Dartmouth's way of celebrating the progression of the classes was held in the afternoon instead of during the evening, as in previous years, and in consequence the campus was surrounded with spectators. After the initiation of the 1917 Paleophiles around the statue of the old pine and the presentation of the service to President Nichols, the long line of undergraduates wound in and out among the college buildings, cheering each in turn, and finally assembled on the campus for the "wet-down."

This Dartmouth custom has been handed down from antiquity, and consists in the drinking of lemonade by the senior and junior classes from a keg that was supposed to hold originally Eleazar Wheelock's famous 500 gallons, after which the two lower classes rush for the remainder of the beverage.

Following the "wet-down," the three lower classes ran the gauntlet of the senior fence, while the seniors belabored them with belts. Two men were injured slightly.
The presentation of the John Barrett all-round achievement medal to C. A. Puddith, '16, of Detroit by President Nichols, and the acceptance of the senior fence by the class of '17, marked the close of the afternoon's ceremonies. At 8 o'clock the freshmen burned their caps on the campus and officially became sophomores.

APPRECIATES "THE DAILY."
In renewing his subscription to McGill Daily for the session, Charles P. Brown, Bcl. '86, now General Manager of the Dore Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N.C., says that he wishes "to express his appreciation of the paper, which, to his notion, is quite as good as in previous years, and also that he thinks McGill Daily is one of the best college dailies that he has seen."

FIRST PARADE OF C.O.T.C. CALLED AT 7.45

Each Faculty Will Form a Separate Company.

ARRANGEMENTS OF COMPANIES.

The Following Orders Were Issued Yesterday at C.O.T.C. Headquarters.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 1.
By
Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, O.C., McGill University Contingent, C.O.T.C.

Montreal, October 11th, 1916.

1.—Parade.
The first regular parade of the Battalion will be held on Thursday evening, October 12th, at 7:45 p.m. precisely, on the McGill Campus.

The men will fall in with their respective Companies, as follows:
"A" Company—All students in the Faculty of Medicine.
"B" Company—All students in the Faculty of Science.
"C" Company—All students in the Faculty of Arts.
"D" Company—All students in the Faculty of Law, Theological Colleges, Graduates, etc.

Before the parade the men will assemble in front of the football stand opposite the large letters designating their Companies. When the bugle blows the "Fall in," the men will take their places facing the grand stand in successive lines on the left of markers, who will be placed in position before the fall in. These lines will be arranged as follows in "A," "B" and "C" Companies:—

1st Line—All men who have had previous training with the McGill C.O.T.C.
2nd—All men with one year's training with any other unit.
3rd—Recruits, 1st year.
4th—Recruits, 2nd year.
5th—Recruits, 3rd year.
6th—Recruits, 4th year.
In "D" Company the arrangement will be as follows:—
1st line—Men with previous training in C.O.T.C.
2nd line—Men with one year's training with any other unit.
3rd line—Students in the Faculty of Law.
4th line—Theological Colleges.
5th line—Graduates and non-students.

Attendance will be taken at this parade.
2.—Saturday Parades.
The first regular Saturday afternoon parade will be held on October 21st, at 2:45 p.m., on the McGill Campus.

By Order,
J. C. SIMPSON, Captain, Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

HOLD TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
A tennis tournament between Macdonald College and the R.V.C. will be held on Saturday morning on the R.V.C. courts.

OPEN TO DEBATE.
In a play which enjoyed a long run in New York a few seasons back, there was a climax of particular intensity, when the harassed heroine, coming down to the footlights, raised her arms and shrieked out:
"It's the woman that pays and pays and pays!"

One night a college undergraduate occupied a front seat in the first balcony. For the seat he had spent the last two dollars remaining to him of the tidy bundle he had brought to the city two days before. There had been a little dinner with a lady of a Broadway chorus and other diversions, including an automobile ride to a Westchester roadhouse with supper there, and now he was reduced to a return ticket and a great, overmastering desire for sleep. He dozed peacefully through the first act and most of the second. Suddenly his hero awakened with a start.

Almost below him, at the very front of the stage, stood a young lady, plainly in a state of great excitement and distress, who looked directly at him and cried in impassioned tones:
"It's the woman that pays and pays and pays!"

Thus challenged to his face, the youth rose to his feet, and speaking firmly yet politely he answered her back.
"Madam," he said, "I'd like to argue that question with you."

FOOTBALL AT CALIFORNIA.
With three backfield men slightly injured, Coach Elliott, of the California University, has found it necessary to slow up considerably in sending the 1320 squad through new plays he has planned for them. With the Olympics scheduled for Saturday, the coach wishes to get at least one new play drilled into the freshman squad, as a tough fight with the clubmen is expected.

At present Stebbins, the big full-back, is suffering from bruised knees; Talbot is not in the best of condition with a bruised shoulder; and Toomey, the other halfback, is out with a twisted knee. Some of the injuries are serious, but slow up the men so that satisfactory practice is not possible. Talbot took part in the scrimmage between the freshmen and the Varsity yesterday afternoon, but both Stebbins and Toomey remained on the sidelines.

Only one new play will be used against the Olympic Club, the first year men confining their plays to line smashing, end runs and the forward pass. Elliott has been training his team in defensive work.

The second freshman team gets its first game Saturday, when the Reserves of 1920 meet the Sacramento High School.

TAKING EXAMINATIONS.
Some fifty graduates of the various Canadian medical schools are undergoing their Dominion Medical Council examinations here this week. Many of the candidates are in khaki attached to the Army Medical Corps. Success at these examinations enables candidates to practise their profession at any point in Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

FOSTER, MARTIN, MANN, MACKINNON, HACKETT and MULVENA
Advocates, Barristers, etc.
J. A. Martin, K.C., C. G. Mackinnon, K.C., J. E. Martin, K.C., T. Hackett, K.C., G. Foster, K.C., H. R. Mulvena, K.C.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 2 PLACE D'ARMES.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION and CUSON
ADVOCATES, ETC.
MAISONNEUVE BUILDING, NO. 97 ST. JAMES STREET.
VICTOR GEOFFRION, C.R.
ALME GEOFFRION, C.R.
VICTOR CUSON, C.R.

MCGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL and CASGRAIN
MITCHELL, HOLT, MCDUGALL, CREELMAN AND STAIRS
ADVOCATES.
Royal Trust Building, St. James Street.
Hon. Th. Chase-Casgrain, K.C., Postmaster-General; V. E. Mitchell, K.C.; Chas. M. Holt, K.C.; A. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.; Errol M. McDougall, K.C.; Greelman, Gilbert S. Stairs, Pierre F. Casgrain.

Bercovitch, Lafontaine and Gordon, Advocates, etc.
Bank of Toronto Building
260 St. James Street

JUNIOR ARTS TO MEET.
A meeting of Arts '18 is called on Friday the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., for business purposes.

AMUSEMENTS

PHOTO WINDSOR PLAYS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Louise Huff and Lottie Pickford in "The Reward of Bravery" also "The Shielding of Shadrach" at this theatre afternoons and evenings, October 17th and 18th.
Grace Diamond will appear in person at this theatre afternoons and evenings, October 17th and 18th.
Huda from Holland.
MATINEES, Children, 5c. Adults, 10c.
EVENINGS, Saturday, Sunday and Holiday, Matinees 10c and 15c.

FORMER MEMBER OF HOSPITAL WOUNDED

Lieut. Henry S. Day Obtained Commission in the Artillery After Service With No. 3 General.

Official word was received yesterday by M. H. Day, 737 Pine Avenue West, General Manager of the Consumers' Cordage Company, that his son, Lieut. Henry Stockwell Day, a graduate of Princeton University, who originally enlisted with No. 3 General Hospital, was lying wounded in the leg and with a fractured femur in No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen. Lieut. Day, who is 26 years of age, was connected with the bond broking firm of N. B. Stark and Co. when he enlisted in the McGill Hospital. After several months service in France as a private he was recommended for a commission, and after qualifying in England returned to France with a combatant unit of artillery in September.

GOOD WORK OF "I" BRANCH IN FRANCE

Social Life Well Maintained At McGill Hospital at Boulogne

Extracts from the latest letter of Archie L. Richards, secretary of the Field Branch of the McGill Y. M. C. A., at the front, describe a few of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. there.

"With regard to a general report, you will most certainly get one within a week or so, but meanwhile the following facts will be of interest. The social life has been well maintained, and no difficulty has been experienced in filling the hut twice—afternoons, patients; evening, personnel—for each concert or lecture. Bookings already run well into October. At the Sabbath evening services we have good crowds, and well-known preachers have visited us, e.g., Dr. Francis of Petrograd, Geo. A. Birmingham, Safely of Glasgow, and Balee of Edinburgh. Our orchestra also participates. The men's saving invested with us now exceeds 10,000 francs, on over 100 accounts. To keep pace with the demands for writing paper and envelopes, a supply of sometimes over 2,000 of each per day and about 500 postcards has been required. Our paper must have gone all over the world, especially to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. To one library I am making a strenuous effort to add another 500 volumes, which were able to call all in from the wards would make 1,600 in all. About 50 bales and boxes of magazines have been sent to us from our Canadian National Council in London, and not only have we sought to feed our own wards and Y. but have sent large quantities to several camps of British troops situated near us. Major Birks has paid us two visits this month.

NEWS FROM THE "BATTERY."

Mr. Aylward, janitor of McGill Y. M. C. A., has received a letter from his son, who is attached to McGill Battery. In the letter he mentions the fact that after a very pleasant voyage, during which they were treated royally, they arrived safely in England, and proceeded immediately at Whitley Camp, at which place they are now stationed, but he expects that they will shortly be moved to another place.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS ARTS '19.

At a meeting of the class of Arts '19, at which meeting Mr. McLean, last year's vice-president, presided, the following officers were elected:
President—R. R. Fitzgerald.
Vice-President—A. H. McLean.
Secretary—J. K. Mingler.
Treasurer—H. A. Aylen.
At this meeting it was decided that Arts Sophs. should take as active a part as they can in the coming "rush" against the "Freshies."

ATWATER, DUGLOS and BOND

Advocates.
GUARDIAN BLDG., 160 St. James St.
Albert W. Atwater, K.C.,
(Consulting Counsel, City of Montreal)
William L. Bond, K.C.
Charles A. Duglos, K.C.
E. G. T. Penny.

BROWN, MONTGOMERY and McMICHAEL
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
DOMINION EXPRESS BLDG., 145 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Albert J. Brown, K.C., Robt. C. McMichael, K.C., Rennie O. McMurtry, E. Stuart McDoigall, Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C., Warwick F. Chipman, Walter R. L. Shanks, Daniel Gillmor.

MEREDITH, HOLDEN, HAGUE, SHAUGHNESSY and HEWARD
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LAFLEUR, MacDOUGALL, MACFARLANE and BARRCLAY
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FLEET, FALCONER, PHELAN and BOVEY
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C. J. Fleet, K.C., A. Falconer, K.C., M. A. Phelan, K.C., Wilfrid Bovey, Robertson Fleet, W. R. Hastings, A. Lafontaine.

ST. DENIS

St. Denis, above St. Catherine.

Continuous Show from 1 to 11 p.m.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

IN

"HOME"

SARAH BERNHARDT ALL THIS WEEK.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY CONCERT ORCHESTRA

IMPERIAL

THURSDAY

LILLIAN WALKER

IN

"THE KID"

PRINCESS, TO-NIGHT AT 8.15

Mat. Saturday

Mr. Lucian L. Bonheur presents an all

STAR FRENCH CO.

Under the Patronage of the French Government

In the Following Repertoire:
Thurs. Evs. L'Enjoueuse
Fri. Sat. Le Maître de Forges
Wed. Mat. L'Abbe Constantin
Sat. Mat. Le Maître de Forges
Prices: Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.
\$1.50. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

LOST.

A fountain pen made by North and Co., N.J. Finder please return to the Janitor of the Engineering Building.

FOUND.

In Strathcona Hall last night, a book containing bills. Loser may obtain same on application at the office of the McGill Y.M.C.A.

TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE.

At the annual ladies' dinner of the Colquhoun Club of the Royal Society of Literature, held recently in London, the chairman, W. L. Courtney, introduced as a subject for discussion "Present Tendencies in Literature." They were, he said, in the middle of such a confused time that it was very difficult to discover on what line literature would progress. He thought they were so near the emotions of the moment that it was an exceedingly arduous task to discriminate between the things that were likely to be permanent and those which were only ephemeral. The war had absolutely stunned literature. A capable critic, Edmund Gosse, had gone so far as to say in a review that literature would disappear while the war lasted. But gradually literature had been showing itself in a very marvellous fashion—going on, not through underground channels, but through great broad rivulets.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

H. R. Morgan, '17, President. T. J. Kelly, B.A., '17, Editor-in-Chief. J. E. McLeod, '17, Managing Editor.

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ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF:
Miss May Newnam, '17, Editor. Miss Ivadell Hurd, '18, Assistant Editor.

REPORTERS.
Ella Duff, '18, Roberta Forde, '18, Lois Fowler, '17, Sally Solomon, '17, Editor in charge of this issue—V. S. Green.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

The what and why of College Spirit are the two things about it which appear unanswerable to the one who considers this seemingly simple phrase. It is easy enough for a College Man to understand it every time he watches the team representing his Alma Mater struggling with some other team for supremacy on the campus or on the ice. He bristles with it at the mere insinuation that the standard of his college is not as high as that of some other. But were you to ask him for the why or wherefore, he would in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred answer that he didn't know. Possibly he might say "Because I love my college." Is that a satisfactory answer? I hardly think so. What is it he loves?—His college. Very well, what is that? The name of the place? The fellows? The faculty? No; just the college itself. He couldn't tell you what it is, for he does not know himself, but he is perfectly willing to go on the "grid-iron" or the ice, and fight until he drops, running the risk of being maimed for life, or he is equally willing to spend weeks, even months, studying away, all by himself in his lonely room, that he may be able to do credit on the debating platform to the college he loves so dearly.

Some people may say: "Well, as far as athletics go, he plays for the mere love of the game itself." But I think you will find on inquiry, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the college athletes do not play for the mere love of the game. If you ask almost any of them, if they play because they are fond of it, they will answer: "No, I wouldn't play at all if it were not for the college."

College Spirit, then, is that strange feeling which is immanent in every true college man and which impels and incites him to the highest and noblest deeds. The words with which one seeks to explain it seems to elude one altogether. They may be "on the point of one's tongue," but just as they are about to be spoken or written, they suddenly pass away. In fact it completely baffles description. And yet it is, beyond a doubt, the strongest motive force in a college man's life.

Some of the men who come to college are full of the spirit before they are half through their Freshman year. Some, on the other hand, do not begin to know what it is until away on in the latter part of their Junior year, or even perhaps till their Senior year. To this latter class belong the fellows who come to college with only one idea in their head, namely, to study,—to study their classes and nothing more. They do not want to have anything to do with college life, and in this way they miss the best part of their education. Frequently here at McGill, we have had instances like this, and some of us here have heard these very men get up at Senior Supper and say that they would willingly give half of their marks in classes for a little bit of a record in athletics. Others say that they wish they had taken a more active part in the social life. Now I am not depreciating the student at all for it is far, far from my thoughts to do anything of the kind, for I admire the man who does good work in his classes as well as anybody does. But the man who does nothing but that is not the kind of man that McGill wants, at any rate. Our Alma Mater wants to turn out the very best men in the country, and if she is to do this, the men must be "all-round" men. These are the men who will reflect credit on their Alma Mater. The men who have taken broad views at college, will take broad views in after life.

Some people say, "Nonsense! This is an age of specialization when a man must concentrate his mind on a certain narrow path if he is to succeed." Well, that is true if your idea of success in life is limited to high attainment in one direction and one direction only. But it is just through this all too prevalent idea, that the respect and admiration for culture is gradually dying out. In the mad rush for wealth and fame the studies of such subjects as Ancient History, Philosophy, and the Classics are being neglected and relegated to the background. If this thing is carried to its ultimate end, it means that man will eventually become the equivalent of a mere machine, capable of doing one thing, or series of things and that only. The greatest advantage that a college education can have, and the end which it attempts to realize, is to broaden the mind. When this result has been accomplished, then, and not until then, is it time to turn our attention to specializing.

The man who, during his course, has been full of College Spirit, is much more likely, when his student days are past and he has become a man of the world, to take a deeper interest in the government of his country and all other, and all other things in which a good citizen should take an active part.

A man imbued with true College Spirit does not cease working for the welfare of his college when he graduates. Rather his sphere of labour enlarges. He must keep in mind that the people about him are watching him, criticizing him and forming their ideas of his Alma Mater to a large extent by the kind of life he lives and the success which he attains. If he is anywhere within reasonable distance of his University he will keep on the look-out for men who intend studying for a profession and do all in his power to persuade them to enter his particular college in preference to any other. He will also keep in touch with the college life as much as possible by keeping up his connection with the different societies and by becoming an active member of the Graduates' Society.

A man should hold the honour of his Alma Mater as high as he holds his own. He should endeavour to keep her reputation as pure and unsullied as his own. True College Spirit should give a man this feeling. "Play to win; but lose honourably rather than win dishonourably" should be the motto of every college man.

College Spirit,—love of one's Alma Mater are the things that should inspire a man to the noblest deeds. So let us foster what we have of this strange indescribable something, which we term 'College Spirit,' and use it to the best possible advantage so that ten or twenty years from now if we happen to hear the old familiar strains of "Hail Alma Mater," the same thrill will run through us that has so often run through us in our under-graduate days, and we shall feel that we have done something at least that will reflect credit on Old McGill.

SALONIKA.

Salonika, which has figured so prominently, for some time past, in the news of the day, is one of the old cities of the world. Before Salonika there was Thessalonika, the Thessalonika of St. Paul, and before Thessalonika there was Therna. The site, in fact, at the head of the gulf of Salonika, on the great bay whose southern edge is formed by the Calamarian heights, is too obviously one for a seaport not to have early found settlers. The actual founder of Thessalonika was Cassander, who, about the year 315 B. C., began the building of a city on the present site, and called it after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great.

It was, however, in Roman times that the city reached the zenith of its greatness. It lay on the main line of the communication between Rome and the east, and as the empire was extended it steadily increased in importance, both as a great military and a great commercial station. The Via Ignatia of the Romans still traverses the city from east to west, between the Vardar Gate and the Calamarian Gate, and is still spanned by the Arch of Constantine, with its ancient brick and sculptured marble. Then, scattered here and there throughout the town, are Roman remains, Roman inscriptions, Roman statuary and the remains of a white marble portico, which tradition declares to be the entrance to the one-time famous and notorious hippodrome. The Aya Sofia, too, the great dome of which is such a landmark in the city, is of Roman origin, and was probably built in the sixth century by Justinian's famous architect, Anthemius.

Like most cities and regions in that part of the world, during the centuries of Rome's decline, Salonika had a tumultuous history. During the great iconoclastic struggle it stood solidly in defence of images, and suffered many things in consequence. In the seventh century the Macedonian Slavs sought, always however in vain, to capture the city, and came against it again and again. In the ninth century the attempt was made, on the part of the emperors, to divert all Bulgarian trade to Salonika, which caused the great invasion of Simeon of Bulgaria. Then, a century later, came the city's most grievous trial, when the Saracens of Cyrenalca came against it, took it by storm, wrought havoc amongst its public buildings, and carried off some 22,000 of the people into slavery. And so it was always. Its moments of greatest distinction were always connected with some such event. After the Saracens came the Norsemen from Sicily, besieging and capturing and inflicting bitterness on all and sundry.

During the last centuries of the decay of the empire, Salonika shared in the trouble brought about by the corruption then so prevalent everywhere. In 1204 Baldwin, the conqueror of Constantinople, conferred the "Kingdom of Salonika" on Boniface the Marquis of Montferrat. Twenty years later came the despot of Epirus, attacked the new kingdom, and had himself crowned king by the patriarch of Macedonia Bulgaria. Then, of course, there had to be the effort to win back what was lost, with the inevitable result that the claimants to the crown of Salonika multiplied. Finally the scramble became so open and unashamed that, in 1266, we find the house of Burgundy receiving a grant of the titular kingdom from Baldwin II, when he was titular Emperor, and some sixty years later it was sold by Eudes IV, to Philip of Tarentum, titular Emperor of Romania.

When the Turks, under Murad II, finally appeared before the city, the Venetians had for some time been in possession. The inhabitants made a desperate resistance against Murad's host, but to no purpose, and on May 1st, 1430, the city fell, and there set in that long era of Turkish rule which was finally ended only some three years ago, when, on the 9th of November, 1913, Hassan Tahsin, and 29,000 men surrendered to Prince Constantine of Greece. It was on the next day that the Bulgarian commander, General Todorov, arrived before the city, and sent his famous message to the King of Bulgaria that henceforth Salonika was "under Your Majesty's scepter." True to history, almost to the last, the overlordship of Salonika was to be in dispute. The "uneasy condominium" of the Greeks and Bulgarians lasted only eight months, and was then ended only by force of arms. To-day Salonika is of course a Greek city; but the French and British are in possession. For the time being, at any rate, Salonika has once again changed owners.

BANQUETS AT U. OF W.

The question of discontinuing the football and newspaper banquets at the University of Washington is now being considered by the board of control, to which it was referred by the athletic and Washington Daily boards. Last year the faculty committee made an investigation and the resulting report recommended the exclusion of them. In the budget the affair was referred to the respective committees. "I doubt if the banquets will be abolished," said Graduate Manager Young. "The custom is well rooted in the college life, and sentiment will probably be against such a move."

"However, another interesting angle of the situation arises this year in connection with the football banquet. It has been always called the championship banquet, due to its origin eight years ago, when Doble first produced a champion team. Every year since, the University of Washington has maintained the same title. But this year there is a big possibility that our football team will not win the title, with as few veterans available as there are, and the opposing teams being of a stronger calibre. In case that the board of control decides that the banquet will be a celebration of football championship, the matter will automatically rest upon the season's results."

Mr. Younger said that custom had made the banquet an institution of college life, and that the banquet might be regarded simply as the climax and rounding up of the football year, and as such be voted as permanent by the board.

The Daily banquet has always been given in the spring as a reward to those who have served on the paper for the school year. At that time the winners of The Daily have always been announced as commemoration of three years' faithful service on The Daily.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
Drills start, C.O.T.C.—7:45 p.m., sharp, McGill Campus.
Founder's Day Address, 5 p.m., at R.V.C.
Football Executive meeting at the Union, 5 p.m.

To-morrow.
First Meeting of McGill Medical Society.
12 a.m.—Arts '17 Class Meeting.
1 p.m.—R.V.C. '19 Meeting.
1 p.m.—Arts '18 Meeting.
5 p.m.—McGill Students' Orchestra, Strathcona Hall.
5 p.m.—Science '20 Class Meeting, Engineering Building.

Coming.
Oct. 14—Freshman-Sophomore sports on McGill Stadium.
Oct. 15—Meeting of Maccabean Circle.

Oct. 15—Meeting of Students' Society, 10 a.m., at the Union.
Oct. 20—University Field Day and Sports at McGill Stadium.

NO SWIMMING POOL.
Harvard will be without a swimming pool for some time, according to a decision of the committee recently. It was planned to have a new pool in the Harvard Union at a cost of \$16,000, of which \$10,000 already had been raised by subscription for the gymnasium project, which failed. The remainder was to have been raised by subscription among the undergraduates and alumni.

It has been discovered that the cost of the proposed pool will be at least \$10,000 in excess of the committee's calculations, and it is decided to drop the plan rather than to raise so much more money. The \$10,000 fund will be kept for the new gymnasium.

FOSTER ON CO-OPERATION.

There was that about the speech delivered recently by Sir G. E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the historic Free Trade Hall in Manchester, which was particularly welcome at the present time. Sir George's speech amounted to an earnest plea for a fuller and more enlightened co-operation throughout the British Empire after the war; but he was careful to insist that such co-operation would only be possible if the lessons of the past two years were learned and acted on. It was his most earnest wish, he said, and he believed it was theirs, that when the war was over, less partisanship should be shown in all the units of the Empire. One of the lessons of the war would be to teach them a better valuation of what was really good and what was trivial. Whilst they had their differences, it was well to remember that certain things were higher than certain other things.

Sir George then went on to urge that, the first thing to be done was to try and understand the great changes that had taken place within the last two years. Unless they did that first, he said, they would miss the whole viewpoint and standing ground. They had changed in their individual characters and ideals, in their thoughts and methods of action; they were better and truer men and women than when the war began in August, 1914. Many prejudices had been burned out by the heat of war, and much ignorance had been dispersed by the light shed on things during its continuance. Sir George Foster did not, of course, neglect the consideration of the great economic questions involved for the Empire in the settlement after the war; but he rightly recognized that the just consideration of these questions would be greatly facilitated, and indeed only thus rendered possible, if foremost place were given to the large lessons of the past two years. There are few questions, indeed, that will be taken up at the point where they were "pigeonholed" two years ago. Many of them have already been settled in ways quite other than those anticipated; many more never were questions, and will be so seen; still others will, no doubt, with one consent, be taken up on entirely new bases, and everything in the pigeonhole attaching to them will be scrapped save the name. An increasing number of public men, in all countries, are coming to recognize that any attempt to reconstruct the future on the orthodox lines of the past is foredoomed to failure.

PRESENTATION AT DARTMOUTH.

HANOVER, N.H.—Before the entire Dartmouth undergraduate body crowded on the wide lawn of "Dartmouth," C. A. Pudrith, '16, president of Paleopithecus, presented Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fox Nichols with a handsome silver service as the gift of the undergraduates to their retiring president during the annual "wet-down" ceremonies recently.

The traditional observance which is Dartmouth's way of celebrating the progression of the classes was held in the afternoon instead of during the evening, as in the past years, as a consequence of the campus was surrounded with spectators. After the initiation of the 1917 Paleopithecus around the stump of the old pine and the presentation of the service to President Nichols, the long line of undergraduates wound in and out among the college buildings, cheering each in turn, and finally assembled on the campus for the "wet-down."

This Dartmouth custom has been handed down from antiquity, and consists in the drinking of lemonade by the senior and junior classes from a keg that was supposed to hold originally Eleazar Whipple's famous 500 gallons, after which the two lower classes rush for the remainder of the beverage.

Following the "wet-down," the three lower classes ran the gauntlet of the senior fence, while the seniors belabored them with belts. Two men were injured slightly.

The presentation of the John Barrett red-roun achievement medal to C. A. Pudrith, '16, of Detroit by President Nichols, and the acceptance of the senior fence by the class of '17, marked the close of the afternoon's ceremonies. At 8 o'clock the freshmen burned their caps on the campus and officially became sophomores.

APPRECIATES "THE DAILY."

In renewing his subscription to McGill Daily for the session, Charles P. Brown, Sci. '86, now General Manager of the Dare Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N.C., says that he wishes "to express his appreciation of the paper, which, to his notion, is quite as good as in previous years, and also that he thinks McGill Daily is one of the best college dailies that he has seen."

FIRST PARADE OF C.O.T.C. CALLED AT 7.45

Each Faculty Will Form a Separate Company.

ARRANGEMENTS OF COMPANIES

The Following Orders Were Issued Yesterday at C.O.T.C. Headquarters.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 1.

By Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, O.C., McGill University Contingent, C.O.T.C.

Montreal, October 11th, 1916.

1.—Parade. The first regular parade of the Battalion will be held on Thursday evening, October 12th, at 7:45 p.m. precisely, on the McGill Campus.

The men will fall in with their respective Companies, as follows: "A" Company—All students in the Faculty of Medicine. "B" Company—All students in the Faculty of Science. "C" Company—All students in the Faculty of Arts. "D" Company—All students in the Faculty of Law, Theological Colleges, Graduates, etc.

Before the parade the men will assemble in front of the football stand opposite the large letters designating their Companies. When the bugle blows the "Fall in," the men will take their places facing the grand stand in successive lines on the left of markers, who will be placed in position before the fall in. These lines will be arranged as follows in "A," "B" and "C" Companies:—

1st Line—All men who have had previous training with the McGill C.O.T.C.
2nd—All men with one year's training with any other unit.
3rd—Recruits, 1st year.
4th—Recruits, 2nd year.
5th—Recruits, 3rd year.
6th—Recruits, 4th year.

In "D" Company the arrangement will be as follows:—

1st line—Men with previous training in C.O.T.C.
2nd line—Men with one year's training with any other unit.
3rd line—Students in the Faculty of Law.
4th line—Theological Colleges.
5th line—Graduates and non-students.

Attendance will be taken at this parade.

2.—Saturday Parades. The first regular Saturday afternoon parade will be held on October 21st, at 2:45 p.m., on the McGill Campus.

By Order,
J. C. SIMPSON, Captain, Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

HOLD TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A tennis tournament between Macdonald College and the R.V.C. will be held on Saturday morning on the R.V.C. courts.

OPEN TO DEBATE.

In a play which enjoyed a long run in New York a few seasons back, there was a climax of particular intensity, when the harassed heroine, coming down to the footlights, raised her arms and shrieked out: "It's the woman that pays and pays and pays!"

One night a college undergraduate occupied a front seat in the first balcony. For the seat he had spent the last two dollars remaining to him of the tidy bundle he had brought to the city two days before. There had been a little dinner with a lady of a Broadway chorus and other diversions, including an automobile ride to a Westchester roadhouse with supper there, and now he was reduced to a return ticket and a great, overmastering desire for sleep. He dozed peacefully through the first act and most of the second. Suddenly our hero awakened with a start.

Almost below him, at the very front of the stage, stood a young lady, plainly in a state of great excitement and distress, who looked directly at him and cried in impassioned tones: "It's the woman that pays and pays and pays!"

Thus challenged to his face, the youth rose to his feet, and speaking firmly yet politely he answered her back. "Madam," he said, "I'd like to argue that question with you."

FOOTBALL AT CALIFORNIA.

With three backfield men slightly injured, Coach Elliott, of the California University, has found it necessary to slow up considerably in sending the 1920 squad through new plays he has planned for them. With the Olympics scheduled for Saturday, the coach wishes to get at least one new play drilled into the freshman squad, as a tough fight with the clubmen is expected.

At present Stebbins, the big full-back, is suffering from bruised knees; Talbot is not in the best of condition with a bruised shoulder; and Toomey, the other halfback, is out with a twisted knee. None of the injuries are serious, but slow up the men so that satisfactory practice is not possible. Talbot took part in the scrimmage yesterday afternoon, but both Stebbins and Toomey remained on the sidelines.

Only one new play will be used against the Olympic Club, the first year men confining their plays to line smashing, end runs and the forward pass. Elliott has been training his team in defensive work.

The second freshman team gets its first game Saturday, when the Red Sox of 1920 meet the Sacramento High School.

TAKING EXAMINATIONS.

Some fifty graduates of the various Canadian medical schools are undergoing their Dominion Medical Council examinations here this week. Many of the candidates are in khaki attached to the Army Medical Corps. Success at these examinations enables candidates to practise their profession at any point in Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

FOSTER, MARTIN, MANN, MACKINNON, HACKETT and MULVENA
Advocates, Barristers, etc.
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Advocates, etc.
Bank of Toronto Building, 260 St. James Street

JUNIOR ARTS TO MEET.
A meeting of Arts '18 is called on Friday the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., for business purposes.

AMUSEMENTS

PHOTO WINDSOR PLAYS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Louise Huff and Lottie Pickford in "The Reward of Valence" also "The Shield of the Wolf." Grace Daimond will appear in person at this theatre afternoons and evenings, October 17th and 18th. On Friday, October 19th, in "Hilda from Holland." MATINEES, Children, 5c. Adults, 10c. EVENINGS, Saturday, Sunday and Holiday, Matinee 10c and 15c.

FORMER MEMBER OF HOSPITAL WOUNDED

Lieut. Henry S. Day Obtained Commission in the Artillery After Service With No. 3 General.

Official word was received yesterday by M. H. Day, 737 Pine Avenue West, General Manager of the Consumers' Cordonage Company, that his son, Lieut. Henry Stockwell Day, a graduate of Princeton University, who originally enlisted with No. 3 McGill General Hospital, was lying wounded in the leg and with a fractured femur in No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen. Lieut. Day, who is 26 years of age, was connected with the bond broking firm of N. B. Stark and Co. when he enlisted in the McGill Hospital. After several months service in France as a private he was recommended for a commission, and after qualifying in England returned to France with a combatant unit of artillery in September.

GOOD WORK OF "Y" BRANCH IN FRANCE

Social Life Well Maintained At McGill Hospital at Boulogne

Extracts from the latest letter of Archie L. Richards, secretary of the Field Branch of the McGill Y. M. C. A., at the front, describe a few of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. there.

"With regard to a general report, you will most certainly get one within a week or so, but meanwhile the following facts will be of interest. The social life has been well maintained, and no difficulty has been experienced in filling the hut twice—afternoons, patients; evening, personnel—for each concert or lecture. Bookings already run well into October. At the Sabbath evening services we have good crowds, and well-known preachers have visited us, e.g., Dr. Francis of Petrograd, Geo. A. Birmingham, Safety of Glasgow, and Bale of Edinburgh. Our orchestra also participates. The men's saving invested with us now exceeds 10,000 francs, on over 100 accounts. To keep pace with the demands for writing paper and envelopes, a supply of sometimes over 2,000 of each per day and about 500 postcards has been ordered. Our paper must have gone all over the world, especially to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. To one library I am making a strenuous effort to add another 500 volumes, which were we able to call all in from the wards would make 1,600 in all. About 50 bales and boxes of magazines have been sent to us from our Canadian National Council in London, and not only have we bought to feed our own wards and Y, but have sent large quantities to several camps of British troops situated near us. Major Birks has paid us two visits this month.

NEWS FROM THE "BATTERY."

Mr. Aylward, janitor of McGill Y. M. C. A., has received a letter from his son, who is attached to McGill Battery. In the letter he mentions the fact that after a very pleasant voyage, during which they were treated royally, they arrived safely in England, and proceeded immediately at Whitley Camp, at which place they are now stationed, but he expects that they will shortly be moved to another place.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS ARTS '19.

At a meeting of the class of Arts '19, at which meeting Mr. McLean, last year's vice-president, presided, the following officers were elected: President—R. R. Fitzgerald. Vice-President—A. H. McLean. Secretary—J. K. Mingle. Treasurer—H. A. Ayleen. At this meeting it was decided that Arts '19 should take as active a part as they can in the coming "rush" against the "Freshies."

ATWATER, DUCLOS and BOND

Advocates.
GUARDIAN BLDG., 160 St. James St.
Albert W. Atwater, K.C.,
(Consulting Counsel, City of Montreal)
William L. Bond, K.C.
Charles A. Duclos, K.C.
E. G. T. Penny.

BROWN, MONTGOMERY and McMICHAEL

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ST. DENIS

St. Denis, above St. Catherine.

Continuous Show from 1 to 11 p.m.

BESSIE BARRISCALE IN "HOME"

SARAH BERNHARDT ALL THIS WEEK.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY CONCERT ORCHESTRA

IMPERIAL THURSDAY

LILLIAN WALKER IN "THE KID"

PRINCESS, TO-NIGHT AT 8.15

Mat. Saturday

Mr. Lucian L. Bonheur presents an

STAR FRENCH CO. Under the Patronage of the French Government

In the Following Repertoire: Thurs. Evens. L'Enjoué Fri. Sat. Le Maître de Forges Wed. Mat. L'Abbe Constantin Sat. Mat. Le Maître de Forges

Prices: Evens. 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

LOST.

A fountain pen made by North and Co., N.J. Finder please return to the Janitor of the Engineering Building.

FOUND.

In Strathcona Hall last night, a book containing bills. Loser may obtain same on application at the office of the McGill Y.M.C.A.

TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

H. R. Morgan, '17, President.
T. J. Kelly, B.A., '17, Editor-in-Chief.
J. E. McLeod, '17, Managing Editor.

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Miss Ivadell Hurd, '18, Assistant Editor.

REPORTERS.
Ella Duff, '18, Roberta Forde, '18, Lois Fowler, '18, Sally Solomon, '18, Editor in charge of this issue—L. H. Derron.

TALENTED BUT LAZY.

It is strange in an institution of learning, where the sole aim is ostensibly the attainment of love of study and the cultivation of scholarly habits, that anyone would be held in repute for the neglect of these qualities. It is, nevertheless, true that there is a class of nominal students who have favour and influence among their fellows for nothing else than the violation of the cardinal virtues of the scholar. We are not concerning ourselves with the ordinary class fixture who is well content with the last place well deserved, but of that quasi aristocracy of 'might-have-beens' who take great pride in the title 'talented but lazy.' These are quite familiar to everyone. Each class has in it a certain number of stars who refuse to shine but who could lead the class if they so desired. The most magnificent specimens are to be found in the lower years where the clouds of a multitude of examinations have not as yet had a chance to dim their lustre, and where the free play of imagination lends a false magnitude to the size of these restless giants.

It is very amusing to see how careful they are to preserve their places in the firmament of the University sphere; they allow but occasional rays of brilliance to escape in order that the eyes of the expectant world may not lose sight of them. There is always a certain charm surrounding the mysterious, and the air of indefiniteness in which these sluggards wrap themselves is the object of much speculation on the part of their companions. His avowed potentiality is made as much of as actual perfection and the possessor of this precarious talent is credited with more worth than those whose actual achievements have proven their worth. As a student whom we knew once put it "By the help of Heaven and a few of the neighbours," they manage to make a few respectable marks and as soon as these are announced openly announce that they will not do any work till next exam. Their ambition has been satisfied, and they settle back to resume the even tenor of their way. The characteristic of their successes is brevity. Their suddenness and shortness produce the effect of a flash and they are at once pronounced as brilliant. The success is never the result of a patient trial and that is just where the mystery of the whole thing lies. People remark that they always knew these chaps were smart. "If they could work,....."

These talented gentlemen are always popular for some insurmountable reason; the trouble is that talent exists only in the imagination. Talent in the real sense of the term means more than a mere possession of crude natural gifts; it is associated with work and discipline. The really talented person is not the one who could if he would; he is the one who will and does,—the one who can bring all his powers to focus upon his work.

Why then do such students receive so much recognition from their fellows? Their influence is certainly unhealthy. Their apparent indifference to success and the seeming ease with which they reach their attainments have an attraction for younger students who get the habit of looking upon honest endeavour as a thing not in keeping with the splendour of achievement. This idea should not be allowed to gain a foothold in any community of students who intend their education to help them along in after life. Those who have not this intention have no place in a University.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An opportunity for the students of McGill to get a close range view of the work that the University is doing over in Europe through the Hospital was afforded them by Sir William Peterson at the Royal Victoria College yesterday afternoon when he delivered the annual Founder's Day address. We at home have heard and read about the work of the Medical students at the front but a vivid description such as that given by the Principal yesterday is much more interesting than any mere written account could be. This remark is more true because of the fact that Sir William is keenly interested not only in the work which is being done by a branch of the University of which he is head, but also in the very men who are creating the record to which McGill points with so much pride. Every student here bristles with pride at what has been done and knows that the excellent work will go on as long as it is required.

The first drill under the new rule of compulsory military training took place last night and the students turned out practically to a man. Those who predicted dissatisfaction were disappointed and the students themselves entered into the spirit of the thing with a heartiness which is really nothing to be surprised at in McGill men. The University has been doing all in its power to help in the present conflict and the students are only too willing to co-operate with the authorities in every possible way. There is one thing to be commended especially, and which was the cause of a number of complimentary remarks from those who lined the sides of the campus to view last night's proceedings. This was the excellent manner in which the drilling was carried out and the way in which the officers managed to make so creditable a showing with men, the vast majority of whom were new to the intricacies of military manoeuvres. No complaint whatever was heard as to the officers in command and the general opinion is that the first step in the organization of a crack battalion was made last evening.

Would it not be wise for the executive of the Literary and Debating Society to call a meeting to decide on what will be done this year. Last year interest was not very keen in the activities of the Society, and this is something which should be remedied this session. One of the means of doing this is to get organized early and let the students see that the "Lit." has still a few sparks of life left that can be fanned into a flame if only a sufficiently strong current of enthusiasm is turned upon them. If things are allowed to slide along in a disinterested manner, those who would lend their support will suppose the Society is "on its last legs," as it were, and will not bother with its doings. The advantages of early organization are self-evident. With an abundance of new material, such as we have at the University this year, it should not be hard to inaugurate one of the most successful seasons that the society ever had. Let us see if there are not a few good kicks left in the old horse yet.

TO THE UNKNOWN WRITER OF THE LAST NONSENSE STORY "IF."

The following letter, received at the Daily office, is published in the hope that he to whom it is addressed will be sufficiently interested in it to answer. Who knows but that this may be the commencement of a romance within the walls of Old McGill as thrilling as any contained in the "Ten Best Sellers." "Phryne" naturally wishes us to keep her real name a secret, so the correspondence, if correspondence results, will be carried on through the columns of the Daily. We are doing this merely in the anticipation that matters of general interest may be presented to our readers, and that expression be given to ideas on subjects little considered in our educational system.

Dear Sir,—Just as Reason may boast of her dignity, so may Nonsense exult in her triumphs. Not long ago, in Paris, a lady endowed with a temple to Ugliness, and was, by the unanimous vote of her lady friends, acclaimed its arch-priestess. The lady undoubtedly showed revolutionary tendencies by glorifying a condition which would otherwise be scarcely deserving of glory. But, with what ugliness but the source of beauty? The one could never be understood without the other. The same applies to your sphere—nonsense. Nonsense is intrinsically the heart of Reason. What would the Goethes, the Rousseaus, the Tolstays be, were they not relieved by such as you and Mark Twain?

Your nonsense, as you perceive, went straight to my heart. Through it I can detect the extremist, and since I have long sought such acquaintanceship, I conceived the bold idea of addressing you. From the modesty with which you conceal your name I judge that you are shy, and reserved, and I confess that I also shrink from the spotlight. But I am filled with the desire for self-expression, and I feel instinctively that your own desire to say things is as intense as your resources of thought are great. I have a comradely offer to make, and I hope you will seriously consider it.

Let each of us, henceforth, write one letter a week, for the purpose of openly discussing things that pertain to our student life, our objective and subjective experiences. Let our motto be Clearness and Candour, conditions which, somehow or other, are deplorably neglected in our modern literature. My action may appear immodest to prudes of both sexes, but however this may be, and whatever attitude my comrades of the R.V.C. may choose to take towards me, I shall know how to bear it.

Since the time that thoughts first germinated in my mind, I have felt myself a stranger in my environment, and consequently I have grown shy and reserved. Though such qualities are hardly conducive to popularity, as they assist none the less, in building up a strong individuality, and in forming an inexhaustible source of contemplation. Whenever people bored me, I had recourse to the masterpieces of literature. For a girl who has not yet reached her graduation year, I consider myself highly enlightened and fairly original. I have studied Tolstoy and his wonderful views on art and life, I take a deep interest in modern socialism as propounded by Marx, Engels and Lasalle; and I have a fair knowledge of the German Pantheists. I mention these facts to show you that "the water is fine."

One condition I must bring forward. I want my real name to remain a secret.

Awaiting eagerly your reply,
I remain,
Cordially yours,
PHRYNE.

DUMB HEROES.

There's a D. S. O. for the colonel,
A military cross for the sub,
A medal or two when we all get through,
And a bottle of wine with our grub.

There's a stripe of gold for the wounded,
A rest by the bright sea shore,
And a service is read as we bury our dead—
Then our country has one hero more.

But what of our poor dumb heroes?
That are sent without choice to the fight,
That strain at the load on the shell-swept road,
As they take up the rations at night?

They are shelling on Hell Fire corner,
Their shrapnel fast burst in the square,
And their bullets drum as the transports come,
With the food for the soldiers there.

The halt till the shelling is over,
The rush through the line of the fire,
The glaring light in the dead of night,
And the terrible sights in the mire.

It's the daily work of the horses
And they answer the spur and rein
With quivered breath, 'mid the toll of death,
Through the mud and the holes and the rain.

There's a fresh-healed wound in the chestnut,
On the black mare's neck there a mark,
The brown mule's new mate won't keep the same gait
As the one killed last night in the dark.

But they walk with the spirit of heroes;
They care not for medals or cross,
But for duty alone, into peril unknown
They go, never counting their loss.

There's a swift painless death in the hopeless,
With a grave in a shell hole or field,
There's a hospitable bed for the casualty case
And a vet for those easily healed.

But there's never a shadow of glory,
A cheer or a speech in their praise,
While patient and true they carry us through
With the limbers in shot-riven ways.

So here's to dumb heroes of Britain,
Who serve her as nobly and true
As the best of her sons, 'mid the roar of the guns,
And the best of her boys on the blue.

They are shell-shocked, they're bruised and they're broken,
They're wounded and torn as they fall,
Yet they're true and brave to the very grave,
And they're heroes one and all.

—Capt. T. A. Gilling, C. A. V. C., France.

No. 3 GENERAL IS A MARVEL OF EFFICIENCY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gill, received instructions to mobilize on 6th March, 1915, and sailed for England on 6th May. After a sojourn of some weeks on St. Martin's Island, he embarked for France in the middle of June. Its first location was at Caniers, where it had the Harvard medical unit for its next-door neighbour. When I visited this site, I saw the tent which had been occupied by our good friend Col. Yates, whose death was deplored by so many warm friends in Montreal and elsewhere; it was on one side of the officers' headquarters, while the clerks and paymasters were clustered on the other side. Caniers is still considered a suitable site for those who are more permanently settled here; but the McGill unit was housed in Indian tents, though, to the outward eye they carried a suggestion of oriental splendour, were not suited to the weather that prevailed in the later months of 1915. So the McGill Hospital was glad of the opportunity to make a move to Boulogne. The transfer was effected on the 6th of January, 1916, under Col. Elder, who acted for the Commanding Officer during the absence of the latter on official business to Canada. When I tell you that the authorities allowed two days for the removal, and that it was completely achieved in eight hours, I give you some proof both of Col. Elder's energy and of the willing support he received from all ranks of the unit. At Caniers, over 3,000 patients were treated; at Boulogne the number up to the end of July was fully 15,000.

"Like many other places on the line of communication in France, Boulogne presents the outward appearance of a city in English occupation. Except for the indispensable officials of the French uniform is conspicuous by its absence at the front. The defenders of the country are with the armies of the Republic. Khaki is everywhere the only wear, and many who have donned the British uniform—in addition to administrative officials, directors of transportation and members of various staffs—belong to one or other of the numerous base hospitals, situated in Boulogne or its immediate neighborhood. At the present moment, Boulogne is one of the great clearance ports of France; and were it not for the transportation activities resulting from this fact, its principal industry might be said to be medicine and surgery. The crossing was effected on three transports, conveyed by two destroyers, the front of which curved about in the line of the leading vessel like a dog in front of a baker's van. The dog is generally barking, and no doubt the destroyers would have barked too if any German submarine had been so foolish as to reveal its presence in the near neighborhood. I was on the leader, and as the officer who, in virtue of his seniority, commanded the troops happened to be a McGill graduate, I had the privilege of being invited to the captain's bridge, from which I felt sure of being able to obtain a good view of anything at all likely to happen. But the 'English Channel' is safe, and will continue to be so if it is not for the efforts to change its name. No danger was encountered, either going or returning, and no hostile vessel put in an appearance. The story of the Channel nets will be a great one to write when the war is over. Near the French coast, a fleet of small fishing boats could be described, pursuing their ordinary avocations; but the captain called my attention at the same time to vessels of a larger build which were evidently moving according to a concerted plan, and were trying to catch fish of quite another kind—"fin-fish," the captain said. They were sweeping for mines. As to the smugling submarine, one method of detecting and afterwards destroying it is the employment of dirigible airships, one of which accompanied us on the return trip to Folkestone. It made marvellous speed, and its silver sheen in the summer sky was a marked contrast to the dark sowl of a nocturnal raider. On the way over we met two hospital ships, bringing back the wreckage of war to convalescent homes and other institutions in England. They are easily recognizable by their green paint and red cross device; and as they passed us, the troops on board the ships gave us a cheer to hearten the poor sufferers on their way to 'Blighty.' I have seen such cargoes finally unload at Waterloo Station, and nothing could surpass the loving care with which they are welcomed, or the respectful and sympathetic demeanour of the crowd as the ambulance vans pass by.

Arrival at the Hospital.

"Outside the harbour of Boulogne, one or two wrecks are easily discernible. They once were ships lying peacefully at anchor, but in the night an enemy torpedo had found its mark. Such are the triumphs of Germany by sea! On the quay itself the first thing that strikes the eye is the long array of English and Canadian motor ambulances, many of them marked by the red cross. They are part of an organized medical service, the proved efficiency of which is one of the war's wonders.

"From the landing-stage I made my way—after paying my respects at the Headquarters of the District Medical Staff—to No. 3 General, where I was somewhat embarrassed to find that the commanding officer had given up his own quarters to accommodate me. Our hospital occupies a splendid situation at the back of the town in grounds covering several acres, fronting the main road to Calais. The luxuriant foliage which is one of its marked features, is matched by the extremely pretty and well-kept beds of flowers which staff—especially the nursing sisters—have made a point of pride at the entrance to the various huts and elsewhere. The buildings, apart from the huts, are the ruins and remains of an old Jesuit college, which was partly destroyed by fire in 1907, and thereafter largely demolished. It had been previously used as an Indian hospital; and the care taken by the British Government of its dusky warriors, even in death, was evidenced by a grave yard and a crematorium at some distance from the hospital, at which the rites of Hindu burial had been scrupulously observed, and which is intended to be British property forever.

"No. 3 General was originally intended for only 520 beds. Authority was soon given, however, to double that number, and now there are over 2,000 beds—say four times the number of beds in the Montreal General.

In the first week of July, after the British had begun their advance, Col. Birkett and his staff handled no fewer than 5,000 minor casualties in one single day, over 800 patients were admitted, 1,100 discharged, with still over 1,000 remaining in the wards after six o'clock that evening. It was on this occasion that Sir Douglas Haig himself sent a special message through Sir Arthur Sloggett, D.G.M.S., congratulating the McGill unit on the unexampled manner in which they had handled unprecedented numbers of casualties.

What the Wounded Say.

"Word is generally received towards nine p.m., of what may be expected in the way of convalescence. On the first evening of my visit there must have been a certain 'liveliness' at the front, for seventy patients came in. The lighter cases are the first to arrive; they are referred to as 'walkers.' Then come the 'sitters' and last of all the severely wounded, on stretchers. I followed the first patient from the reception room, where his card was made out, complete in every detail, and his case indexed, to the bath, and then to the ward. In the bathroom the new arrival's kit is carefully rolled up, after his private and personal belongings have been placed in his own safe keeping; it is after placed in the disinfectant. The patient himself dons the hospital garb before entering his ward, but he will get his own kit back before he leaves, or something quite as good. The first care of the attendants, among whom I recognized many students in medicine, is to make the new arrivals comfortable for the night. After the jolting of the railroad trains the first thing they need is rest, both for body and spirit; it will be time enough in the morning in most cases, to do what may be needed in the way of surgery. And right skilfully do the surgeons carry out their part of the work. In fact, it is the great reputation, not only of its Commanding Officer, but of the various departmental heads, and the number and high standing of their assistants, that has given this medical unit the prestige it enjoys in France. The operating table is as fully equipped as ably officered as in any of our largest hospitals, while the X-ray department and the big magnet have proved themselves indispensable for enabling the surgeon to grapple with the difficult and often unique problems forwarded to him from the field of battle. Another interesting and important adjunct of the surgical department is the room in which is used a large and varied collection of splints. Some of these clever and rapidly improvised inventions owe their existence to the ingenuity of the chief surgeon, who is well known in civil life for his good work in hospital and lecture room, though it looked to me as though only in time of war could his resourcefulness be put fully to the test. From his colleague in charge of the medical wards I also received much enlightenment as to the general running of the hospital. He is an old campaigner, and nothing interested me more during the whole trip than the account he gave me of how the Canadians had managed to hold their ground during the second battle of Ypres. For seventeen days and nights on end they kept the Germans off with only their own hands and feet. The war was and how inadequately supported, they would not have had much difficulty in breaking through. A man is a hero who has lived through such a time as that. This particular hero is known to his friends as a poet. I think he is also something of a philosopher. And his medical work is no less well done because of the distinction he brings to it in other fields.

Good Work of Y. M. C. A.

"An army marches on its stomach, and no medical or other hospital could be well run without a good kitchen. This and other departments of the administration side, I had the opportunity of inspecting under the guidance of the Quartermaster, whose great ability and experience have made him one of the most valuable members of the unit. The daily and weekly expense-accounts are kept with military as well as business exactitude, and after studying the various tabulations I could not but commend the successful efforts for some reduction of expenditure, and for various economies in what is likely to finish as a war of economy all round. I must refer also to the work of the McGill Y. M. C. A. Field Branch, which has been untiring in its efforts to provide comforts for the staff and patients. In company with the O. C. and other officers of the unit, I took various trips to the town and neighborhood. Boulogne was once a walled city; you can walk around it and count its towers and battlements. The old Chateau was barracks, and its chapel, crypt and dungeon are well worth a visit. In the last named we created some amusement by asking our French soldier-guide if he did not think it would be a good place for William! Such pleasanties are not ill-timed, for there is a look of sadness about the people, in spite of their grim determination, that contrasts painfully with the usual gaiety of France. It struck me that two out of every three of the women were wearing black. This was painfully evident when one of the factories opened its doors for the midday meal. In the near neighbourhood of this factory are the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross in France. Here are stored all the multifarious supplies which reach Boulogne both from Canada and from London. What an amount of loving care and foresight on the part of the workers and contributors throughout the world is represented in these stores! Nothing seems to be lacking either in the way of medical and surgical supplies or creature comforts. The need is so great that in the month of July the comforts represented a value of half a million of dollars. And no matter how full the warehouses may be, their whole content is cleared out and has to be renewed on an average once a month. Let the workers in Canada know that the confidence that every ounce of the goods they supply reaches its mark, and that here, as in every-thing else, I was privileged to witness the work of administration is beyond criticism. I must not forget the nursing-sisters, of whom this unit can boast over seventy. A quiet tea in their delightful mess-room reminded me of many acquaintanceships, and I afterwards had the pleasure of addressing them, along with the whole staff and all the students, assistants

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AMUSEMENTS

PHOTO WINDSOR PLAYS

Friday and Saturday Louise Huff and Lottie Pickford in "The Reward of Patience" also "The Shielding Shadow" by Grace Dalmond. Grace Dalmond will appear in person at this theatre afternoons and evenings, October 17th and 18th. Sunday only—Mary Pickford in "Hilda from Holland." MATINEES, 2.30, 5.00, 7.15, 9.15. EVENINGS, Saturday, Sunday and Holiday, Matinees 10c and 15c.

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outside one being hinged outwardly for cleaning. At a distance of 25 feet from the building 28 pianos can barely be heard, thus amply protecting the neighboring property from sound-intrusion.

CHAIR IN RUSSIAN.

The increased interest in Russia and its affairs manifested in the United Kingdom is typified by the offer of a sum of £10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a chair of Russian language and literature at the University of Leeds. This generous offer has been made by Sir James Roberts, Bart., proprietor of Salthair Mills. In his letter to the vice-chancellor Sir James states that he is of opinion that it would be an ill-omen to expect that adequate advantage could be taken of Russia as an outlet for manufactures unless Britain could be represented there by British representatives, equipped with a knowledge of the Russian language. "I am so convinced of our national need in this matter," he continues, "that I am constrained to offer to hand over to the University of Leeds the sum of £10,000 for the foundation and maintenance of a professorship of the Russian language and literature. This sum will be funded and the income to be applied solely for the maintenance of the chair."

At a meeting of the council of the university, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was afterwards confirmed at a special meeting of the senate: With a grateful sense of the opportunity of his gift, the council accepts Sir James Roberts' munificent benefaction, and undertakes that, in accordance with his wish, the capital sum shall be invested by the university and the income devoted solely to the maintenance of the chair. The council asks leave to associate the name of the donor in perpetuity with the new professorship, the establishment of which, at a critical time in the history of the war, has an international significance, and will endeavor the university to undertake, without delay, a new work on behalf of the educational and commercial interests of Yorkshire.

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The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

The College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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R.V.C. HAVE LIVELY TIME AT UNDERGRAD

Subscriptions to the "Daily" Made Compulsory.

TEA-ROOM TO BE OPENED

For First Time in Strathcona Hall On Monday Afternoon October 23rd.

The second meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society was held in the Common Room at 1 p.m. yesterday.

Miss Marjorie Spier presided, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, a letter from H. R. Morgan, President of McGill Daily, was read by the president, with reference to subscriptions to the Daily from R.V.C. Last year twenty per cent. of the students at R. V. C. subscribed to the Daily, and this was considered an extremely small number.

It was moved by Florence Kilgour, and seconded by George Melvin, that subscription to the Daily be made compulsory. It was further moved and seconded that the offer of a reduced rate fixed at one dollar per annum, be accepted. These motions were carried.

The President then asked that in future the different societies use the notice boards assigned to them, so that the one in the entrance hall should not be overcrowded.

Reports from the tea-room committees were then read.

Miss Price had ascertained that the greater part of the necessary china could be obtained at Strathcona Hall, but that it would be necessary to purchase sugar bowls and cream pitchers, and for these she had received estimates from an up-town firm.

Through the kindness of the authorities, Miss McCloskey was able to obtain the examination tables for use in the tea-room.

Miss Fowler stated that fifteen girls would be required each afternoon that the tea-room was open, and the days fixed by the committee were Monday and Friday afternoons.

With regard to table covers, Miss Walker said that her committee had not made any definite arrangements.

These reports were accepted.

There was again much discussion as to the advisability of having the tea-room, but at length it was decided that there be one on the days named by the committee.

Miss Price's resignation from the tea-room was accepted on the grounds that as president of the Delta Sigma Society she had already a great deal of work to do.

Florence Kilgour was unanimously elected to fill her place.

With regard to the tea-room it was further decided that it be opened on Monday, October 23rd. The girls were asked to fill in their time tables at the office, as soon as possible, so that the committee might learn what hours each girl would be available.

It was decided that this year the R. V. C. should again fill Christmas stockings for the soldiers, and a committee was chosen to look after the arrangements. Those elected were Miss Ella Jackson and Miss Kathleen Baker.

It was announced that there would be a tennis tournament with Macdonald College on Saturday morning, and the girls were asked to turn out and root.

FOOTBALL PRACTICE HELD IN MORNING

Syracuse Are Training Twice Daily For Their Coming Game.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Henceforth one practice a day is not going to be enough for the Syracuse varsity football men. Commencing to-day, drill is to be held in the stadium in the morning.

Coach William Hollenback believes that a man in training can grasp things that he is told more readily and hold it longer if he gets this mental training early in the morning. Franklin and Marshall promise to give the varsity a hard game here Saturday. The Lancaster aggregation played Pennsylvania to a standstill at Philadelphia during the first quarter of the game Saturday.

All the varsity men came out of the Ohio game on Saturday in good condition. Coach Hollenback drove the first varsity eleven through an hour and a half of defensive scrimmage with the freshmen aggregation here Tuesday afternoon. The varsity showed great power, breaking up most of the drives directed at the line and succeeded in spilling 12 of the 15 passes tried by the freshmen.

WILL R.V.C. BECOME ALL SUFFRAGETTES?

Delta Sigma Society To Hold Parliamentary Sessions Soon

Will everyone please study the Liberal and Conservative platforms which are displayed in the Common Room, and sign up under whichever party policy you favour.

This is in view of the official opening of Parliament, which will be held under the patronage of the Delta Sigma Society on Wednesday, the 18th instant, and to find out which party is in power.

If you would welcome suffrage, show your interest.

NO WONDER HE WINS.

"No smoking, no drinking, no late hours, two hours' exercise daily, eight hours' sleep, all the fresh air possible"—this constitutes the creed by which Avery Brundage, twice all-round athletic champion of the United States, retains his athletic prowess.

INTERFACULTY FOOTBALL.

Interfaculty football will be the rule at McGill this year, so the Football Club decided at an executive meeting held in the Union yesterday afternoon, with O. A. Greenwood, the president of the club, in the chair. Others present were the vice-president, J. Fawcett, Wop. Stewart, C. S. Parke and D. C. O. Smelzer. Considerable discussion arose as to the attitude which should be taken towards football this season, with the above decision arrived at. The schedule for the games will be announced the early part of next week.

"Punch" Parkins, who was elected secretary of the club last year, has enlisted, and C. S. Parke was elected to fill O. the position. Vacancies in the representatives from Arts and Science will be filled by the next meeting of the Football Club, it was announced.

FRESHIE SHOWING ON TRACK IS GOOD

Sophs Will Be In Shade On 14th Unless They Hustle.

The Freshmen have taken up the spirit of track work, and a large number of Arts, Science and Medical men were up at the Stadium yesterday getting the stiffness from their joints and warming off the superfluous flesh accumulated during the summer months. The Freshies are unusually strong this year as compared to the Sophomores, and unless the Sophs get busy and dig up some material, which undoubtedly lies undiscovered amongst the various second years, the Sophs will come down to ignominious defeat. There is no reason why there is not more interest taken in University athletics, and especially a major branch like track work. It must be remembered that the greatest athletic honor—namely first class block M's, can be won in this branch of athletics.

Quite a few entries are already filed, but many more are needed to furnish the necessary excitement between the first two years.

Other men who are taking an active interest in the Track Club, in preparation for the University sports are—Eric Cushing, Bill Gerrie, Glen Hillier, Don. Smelzer, Dan Sutherland, J. Block, Harry Pitts, Don Fraser and many others.

Foremost amongst the Freshmen are—Divis, Dyall, H. B. Busten, La Fleur. The Sophomore entries so far are—Block, Beach and several others.

A new event will be instituted this year and that is an inter-faculty relay race of 880 yards. It is up to the several faculties to get a good team and set a record for this event which will stand.

New men are requested to not forget the physical examination, and all men must be examined before participation in any sport.

Any information regarding the sports can be had from the Union or by phoning Don Smelzer.

CHINESE STUDENTS TAKE MANY COURSES

Women Are Being Sent Over Also Government Scholarships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Members of the group of Chinese students, sent by the Chinese government this year to be educated in American colleges and universities, arrived here Sept. 30 on the Steamship China. There are 10 young women, this being the second group of women students that China has sent to this country. Hereafter there will be 10 women students included in the government group each year.

The tendency of the government students to specialize in technical, industrial and economic subjects is emphasized even more than in former years, the significance of this being, according to Dr. T. T. Wong, head of the Chinese educational mission to the United States, that the Chinese government realizes, more than ever, the necessity of equipping as soon as possible, a large body of its young men and women with a knowledge of the industrial arts and an understanding of the theory of fundamental economics.

Subjects to be studied by these students are as follows: Agriculture, including the related subjects of entomology, forestry, horticulture, animal husbandry, and cotton growing; industrial chemistry, including ceramics and ceramic engineering; architecture; mining engineering; metallurgy; economics; political science, including diplomacy, and education.

R.V.C. NOTICES.

An important meeting of R. V. C. '19 will be held in the Latin Room at 1 p.m. to-day.

The first meeting of the Partial Society of R. V. C. will be held on Friday, October 13th, at 1 p.m., in the Common Room. Business, the election of officers.

The Y. W. C. A. reception for the class of 1920 R. V. C. will be held in the Common Room on Saturday, October 14th, at 4.30 p.m.

The University of Iowa is installing a department of military science and tactics patterned after that of California. About six hundred cadets have turned out for preliminary drill and tryouts for commissions are being held. So far no units larger than the company have been assembled at one time. Drill hours are at different times during the day and the students makes his military exercises conform with the rest of his programme and suit his own convenience.

BIG TURNOUT OF C.O.T.C. AT FIRST PARADE

All Students Heartily Entered On Year's Drill.

O. C. MCGILL C.O.T.C. SPEAKS.

Fifty Subalterns and N.C.O.'s Immediately Undertake Organization of Unit.

The initial parade of the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps was so splendidly and orderly conducted that this year's Battalion will in all probability establish a precedent in the annals of our unit.

The parade was called to attention exactly at the pre-arranged hour of 7:45, and from this moment until first post sounded the greatest order was maintained. This was entirely due to the foresight of the O. C., Adjutant and Company Commanders in retaining a number of the best qualified subalterns and N.C.O.'s of the Summer Battalion, and last year's C. O. T. C., who could forthwith take immediate charge of the recruits. Great difficulty might have been encountered, as with such a large number of students possessing varying degrees of military training, the task of so dividing them as to have the greatest efficiency in battalion formation is quite a problem. On the "fall in" being sounded, however, the students fell in on the left of the regularly stationed N.C.O.'s, acting as markers, and after the men were properly aligned, retained discipline throughout the parade.

At the outset Capt. and Adjutant J. C. Simpson addressed the parade, and imbued the men with the fact that punctuality was one of the first prerequisites for a thoroughly trained man, and that the O.T.C. would foster such an asset by commencing on the spot.

The officers took over their private parades and carried on until the 10 minute intermission, at which time a slight novelty was introduced.

While the men stood easy and smoked, the Pipe and Bugle Bands of the Battalion paraded the campus, and expelled any weariness by the familiar strains of "Dublin Bay," and a series of bugle calls.

At 9:45 the parade assumed the close battalion formation, whereupon the Adjutant informed the men that there were several vacancies in the Signalling Section, the Scout Section, the Band and the Musketry Instructors' Squad, and to which vacancies men of the different companies might transfer by making application through their O. C. Company, or to himself direct before Monday.

Brigadier-General Starke, O. C., McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., in a few well-chosen and fitting words, expressed his every wish for the success of the unit, and was profuse in his assurance of his willingness not only to devote his energies to development of the Battalion as a whole, but also would be "glad of the opportunity to aid any member in his personal military career."

The practice was last night adopted, due perhaps to the increased efficiency of the band, of playing the National Anthem before dismissal, which practice is undoubtedly a most commendable one.

This year should really prove an epoch making one in the C. O. T. C., as there are now so many well qualified men in the ranks, which will foster an esprit de corps far surpassing that of other years. Inter-company rugby and other sports will be encouraged, which will aid materially in unifying and consolidating not only the battalion, but also the student body.

Minor details of the further and minutest organization of this unit will appear regularly in the Daily, and students are cautioned to keep well in touch, for an absence from more than one-fifth of the aggregate number of parades will disqualify a man in his academic year.

MANY TROPHIES AT BIG RIFLE MEET

Long Distance Shooting Is One Great Feature—Wimbledon Cup Is Prize.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The President's match, the winner of which holds title as individual military champion of the United States, stands at the head of the list of competitions which make up the notable series in the National Rifle Association's big shoot which begins at the state camp range at Jacksonville, Fla., this morning. In this match are a gold medal emblematic of the championship and an autograph letter from the President. Last year's winner was Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, United States marine corps.

The Wimbledon cup match, which brings to the victor one of the oldest shooting trophies in the United States, together with the honor of being declared the champion long-distance rifle shot, is set for October 17.

In 1878 the British National Rifle Association put up the Wimbledon Cup for the individual making the highest score in the international team contest. Henry Fulton, of the American team, won the cup, receiving it from the hands of Princess Louise of England, daughter of Queen Victoria.

Other trophies that will be shot for during the series will be the Leuch Cup, the oldest trophy now in competition, which came to the United States in 1874; the Graves skirmish trophy, the Evans skirmish cup, the enlisted men's trophy, and the United service trophy.

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50 MEMBERS OF ARTS '17 VITI KING'S FORCES

Resolution Passed by Class In
Death of Member

LIEUT. J. E. SUTHERLAND

Arts Seniors Decide to Hold Next
Meeting With Dinner at the
Union.

The class of Arts '17, whose members at the front have been hard hit in the fighting which has taken place since college closed last spring, yesterday passed a resolution of condolence in the death of Lieut. John Elliot Sutherland, who was killed in action. In addition there are five members of the class on the list of missing. The resolution, which has been forwarded to James Sutherland, Esq., reads as follows:

"The Class of Arts '17 in McGill University, desires to express to you their heartfelt sympathy at the loss of your son and their classmates, the late Lieut. John E. Sutherland. "Those who fall in this great struggle will be remembered long by their friends and by their country. There will be, however, in our remembrance of your son a sense of admiration for his bravery and sacrifice, as well as the feeling of regret that we shall not have with us, as we leave the University for the things of the world, one who in life had always our whole-hearted affection and regard."

Somewhat of an innovation will be introduced next Wednesday evening, when the Arts Seniors will meet at dinner at the Union, and there hold their meeting. This matter was decided at yesterday's gathering.

Some discussion ensued regarding the sending of Christmas presents to the members of the class at the front. The executive of the class was appointed a committee to inquire into the most feasible plan and to report at the next meeting. Last year Arts '17 was the first class to deal with the sending of Christmas boxes to their representatives in khaki, and again this year it has taken the lead.

All told the class has contributed 50 men to the Empire's fighting forces. These are: Lieut. T. Stephens Allan, infantry; Capt. Norman B. Allen, infantry; Gunner F. P. Banfield, No. 6 Siege Battery; Lieut. W. B. Banfield, infantry; Gunner J. D. M. Beattie, No. 6 Siege Battery; Capt. W. H. Biggar, Army Service Corps; Flight Sub-Lieut. J. B. Brophy, Royal Naval Air Service; Pte. F. M. Brown, 23rd Battalion; Lieut. G. R. Caverhill, Army Service Corps; Lieut. H. Walter Davis, Royal Canadian Regiment, wounded; Pte. R. M. Dobson, P.P.C.L.L., wounded; Lieut. W. E. Dunton, P.P.C.L.L., shell-shocked; Lieut. H. P. Foran, infantry; Lieut. C. A. R. Gordon, No. 11 Field Ambulance; Lieut. F. W. G. Hale, 148th Battalion; Lieut. H. R. Dale Harris, Royal Artillery; Flight Sub-Lieut. G. S. Harrower, Royal Naval Air Service; Pte. W. R. Henry, No. 9 Field Ambulance; Pte. A. W. Heron, No. 6 Field Ambulance; Sergt. H. R. T. Hooper, Canadian Army Medical Corps; Sapper R. R. Hutchison, Divisional Signal Company; Corp. R. W. Keir, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, missing; Pte. J. R. Kilgour, P.P.C.L.L., missing; Pte. C. R. Kneeland, P. P. C. L. I.; Lieut. J. A. Lalanne, 60th Battalion, wounded; Lieut. A. L. Leveck, British Army; Lance-Corp. C. J. Lightbody, P.P.C.L.L., wounded; Lieut. W. S. Lighthall, British Army, invalided; Corp. T. W. L. MacDermot, No. 6 Siege Battery; Flight Sub-Lieut. Neil McHardy, Royal Naval Air Service; Lieut. Reay MacKellar, 25th Battalion; Pte. D. W. MacKellar, 73rd Battalion, died while training; Pte. D. W. McLeod, 42nd Battalion; Lieut. G. S. McLennan, 73rd Battalion; Pte. J. M. McLeod, P. P. C. L. I., missing; Flight Sub-Lieut. G. S. Magor, Royal Naval Air Service; Lieut. C. S. Martin, Canadian Mounted Rifles, wounded; 2nd Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, Royal Flying Corps, missing; Pte. Gordon N. Maxwell, No. 9 Field Ambulance; Sergt. J. W. Mills, 73rd Battalion; Sergt. R. S. O'Meara, 2nd Divisional Sanitary Section; 2nd Lieut. W. A. P. Parnell, Grenadier Guards, Military Cross; Pte. L. M. Roberts, No. 6 Field Ambulance; Lieut. J. E. Sutherland, infantry, killed in action; Lieut. G. F. Towers, Canadian Army Service Corps; Gunner E. H. Wait, artillery; Lieut. C. A. Gallagher, infantry; Lieut. F. C. Auld, Royal Canadian Artillery; Gunner F. A. Kerr, No. 6 Siege Battery; Lieut. J. W. D. Dowler, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

FAT KENNEDY HAD PREMONITION OF UNTIMELY DEATH.

One of those things that make one stop and think is contained in a letter received by a member of the Faculty of Law, yesterday, from the late Flight Sub-Lieut. P. S. Kennedy, Law '17, whose death in a recent Zeppelin raid was reported in the Daily of a few days ago. Writing from Sleatford Camp, where he was stationed, among other things, he says, "I have a feeling of fatalism regarding my chances of coming through this business, but it may be only a streak of the morbid in me which makes me for such forebodings." It was about two weeks later that word was received here telling of his death. The letter also asks that his insurance be looked after in case anything did happen. He mentions the fact that he saw L. S. Yull, also Law '17, in London a few days previous. Yull has since returned to Canada, and is invalided home for a couple of months.

MOSTLY WOMEN ATTENDING AT MANITOBA UNIV.

Only 59.7 per cent. of Last Year's
Number Present.

FACULTY GRANT DEGREES.

To Those Who Go Overseas—
Have An Officers' Training
Corps.

Special to McGill Daily.
WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—In common with similar institutions all over the Dominion, the University of Manitoba has been seriously affected by the war, and the graduating classes have been greatly attenuated and the college halls afflicted with the University almost emptied as a result of so many students having heard the call of the Empire. A very fervent spirit of patriotism has animated the students at the University throughout the past two years.

The comparative registration figures for the 1915-16 and the 1916-17 sessions, respectively, are appended, and serve to effectively illustrate the great response which the students have made.

1915-16.	1916-17.
Arts and science	597
Engineering	379
Medicine	50
Pharmacy	21
Architecture	134
Law	77
	21
	13
	3
	70

It is to be pointed out that registrations for the 1916-17 session, are still being made, and it seems quite possible that a total of 600 students will be finally on the register before registration closes.

Directly Due to War.

The big decrease in registration this year as compared with last can be traced directly to the war, and if the students continue to flock to the colors at the same rate as they have done in the past, then Manitoba will shortly be facing a session which, like that of Oxford and Cambridge, might be termed a women's dormitory. Each session since 1914 has seen a big increase in women students, and more are daily enrolled at the University. Last year there were 120 women students. To-day there are about 150, and indications are such that soon the majority of students at the University will be women.

Since the war started well over 500 students of the University have enlisted, as also have eight members of the faculty including Professors Featherstonhaugh and M. D. MacLean, Assistant Professor Cameron, from the Physiology Department; Pte. from the History Department; Dr. Wilson of the Mathematical Department, and Dr. H. P. Armes, of the Chemistry Department.

An interesting feature of this year's session is the fact that there is no fifth year class in medicine. A special fifth year course was conducted during the summer months after the April examinations were closed, and the fourth year students of the 1915-16 session, who would have composed this session's fifth year class, were enabled to complete their course in medicine. This was done in order to allow all the students to follow out their great desire and proceed on active service as soon as possible. Several of the students attending the summer course had been in France, and had returned to the University in order to secure their degrees.

Faculty Appreciative.

The faculty of the University has been greatly stirred by the sacrifice which so many of the students have made in giving up their university career at the end of three years and enlisting in the C.E.F. It is impossible to find out the exact number of young men so inspired, but they do not the khaki when another year at the University would have gained for them their degrees. The University Council, however, felt that a duty was imposed upon them to grant these young men their degrees, feeling that although they did not actually qualify scholastically, their patriotic action fully warranted them to graduation.

During the last session Professor Wallace directed the training of the University Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. Approximately 650 students of the University and Agricultural College enrolled for training, and it is estimated that nearly one-half of this number have enlisted, the majority with the 196th (Western Universities) battalion. The corps also supplied a large number of recruits for the 11th Field Ambulance. Another contingent will be trained this winter, and indications

are that the strength of the corps will be very encouraging.

Quite a number of the students of the University have fallen at the front, and many have been wounded. A roll of honor is now being prepared, and when it is finally completed it will show that the contribution which the University of Manitoba has made towards winning this war is one that will vie with the records of any other educational institution throughout the Empire.

CONCERNING MEDALS.

(London Tit-Bits.)

Nowadays it is almost impossible to pass along a crowded street without noticing on the breast of some soldier's tunic a strip or more of colored ribbon.

The ribbons mean, to the wearer a great deal, for they represent the features of his military career. Each strip has a special significance; it may mean a reward for some act of personal gallantry in the field, or for serving in some campaign, or for long service, or for being present on some great ceremonial occasion.

Most people know all this, but few can tell the meaning of each ribbon. The ribbon most coveted by the British soldier is, of course, the red ribbon of the Victoria Cross. This is, indeed, the red badge of courage, and it proclaims in silent but eloquent language that the wearer has been, by immortal heroism and devotion, earned the right to wear the cross of bronze.

There are over a hundred British medals and ribbons, but there are only mentioned those that one is likely to see worn at this time. A red ribbon with dark blue edgings of about 1-4 inch wide is that of the Distinguished Service Order. This is awarded only to officers of commission rank, as is also the Military Cross, the ribbon of which is blue, with a white centre. Blue, white, blue, each stripe of even width.

A red ribbon with a black centre, red, black, red, each stripe of even width, is that of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, which is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men.

Coronation Medals.

The King Edward Coronation Medal ribbon is black with a red centre, and narrow white edgings. The King George Coronation and Durbar Medal ribbon is blue with two narrow red stripes in the centre.

The ribbon of blue and white stripes of even width is that given for service in Egypt from 1882 to 1889. A yellow ribbon with three narrow blue stripes is the award for service

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A red ribbon with two green stripes is the Indian General Service Award, 1896 to 1902.

A dark green and yellow ribbon with a very narrow pink line on the green next to the yellow is for service in the Sudan, 1896-7.

A ribbon very often seen is the South African Award; there are two for the war and one for general service. The ribbon with a red border 1-4 inch wide, two black stripes, and a yellow centre is the one known as the Queen's. The King's Ribbon, from left to right, is yellow, white, green. The General Service Ribbon is yellow with dark green border, and two paler green narrow stripes.

The red ribbon with narrow white edgings is given for long service and good conduct.

A plain green ribbon is the Volunteer Decoration, and the Volunteer Long Service Medal ribbon is of a darker shade of green.

The dark green ribbon with a yellow centre is the one given for Territorial efficiency.

The plain blue ribbon is that of the Khedive's Star.

The yellow with light blue centre, yellow, blue, yellow, each stripe of even width, is the ribbon for service in Egypt, 1896 to 1905, and is known as the Khedive's Medal.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
First Meeting of McGill Medical Society, 8 p.m.
12 a.m.—Arts '17 Class Meeting.
1 p.m.—R.V.C. '19 Meeting.
1 p.m.—Arts '18 Meeting.
1 p.m.—R.V.C. Partial Society.
4.30 p.m.—Y. W. C. A. Reception for R.V.C. '20.
5 p.m.—Science '20 Class Meeting, Engineering Building.
5 p.m.—McGill Students' Orchestra in Strathcona Hall.

Coming.
Oct. 14—Freshman-Sophomore sports on McGill Stadium.
Oct. 15—Meeting of Maccabean Circle.
Oct. 18—Meeting of Students' Society, 10 a.m., at the Union.
Oct. 20—University Field Day and Sports at McGill Stadium.
Oct. 20—Opening of R. V. C. tea-room.

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